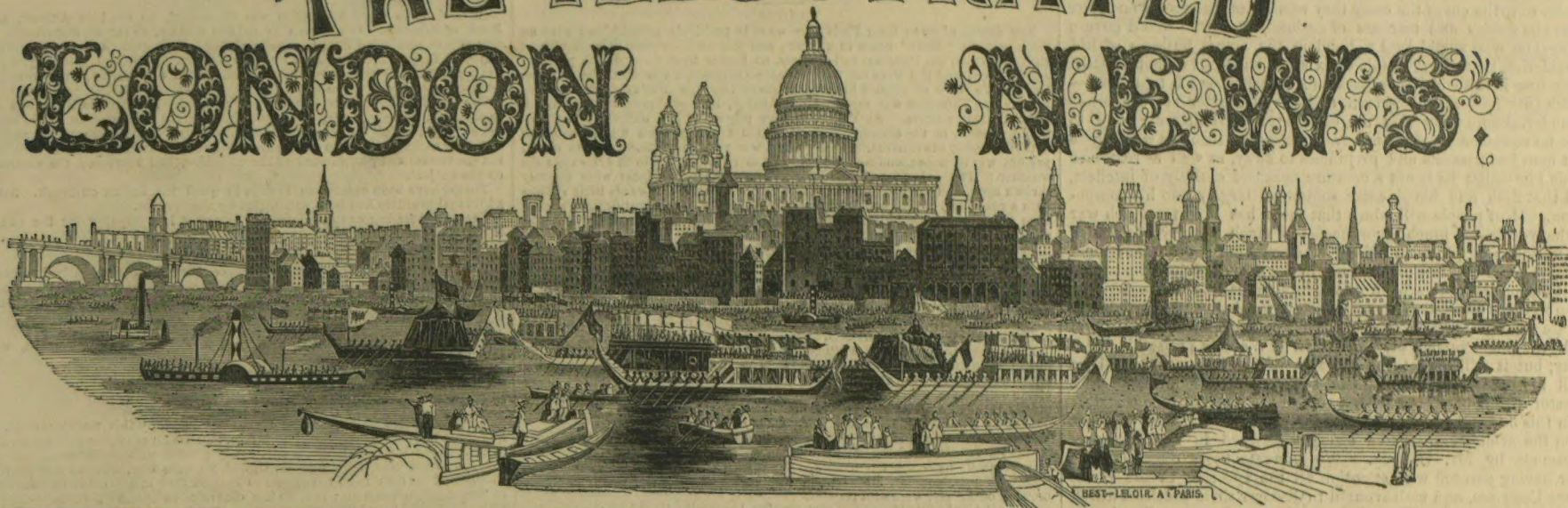


# THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



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FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1849.

[SIXPENCE.]

## THE PEACE CONGRESS.

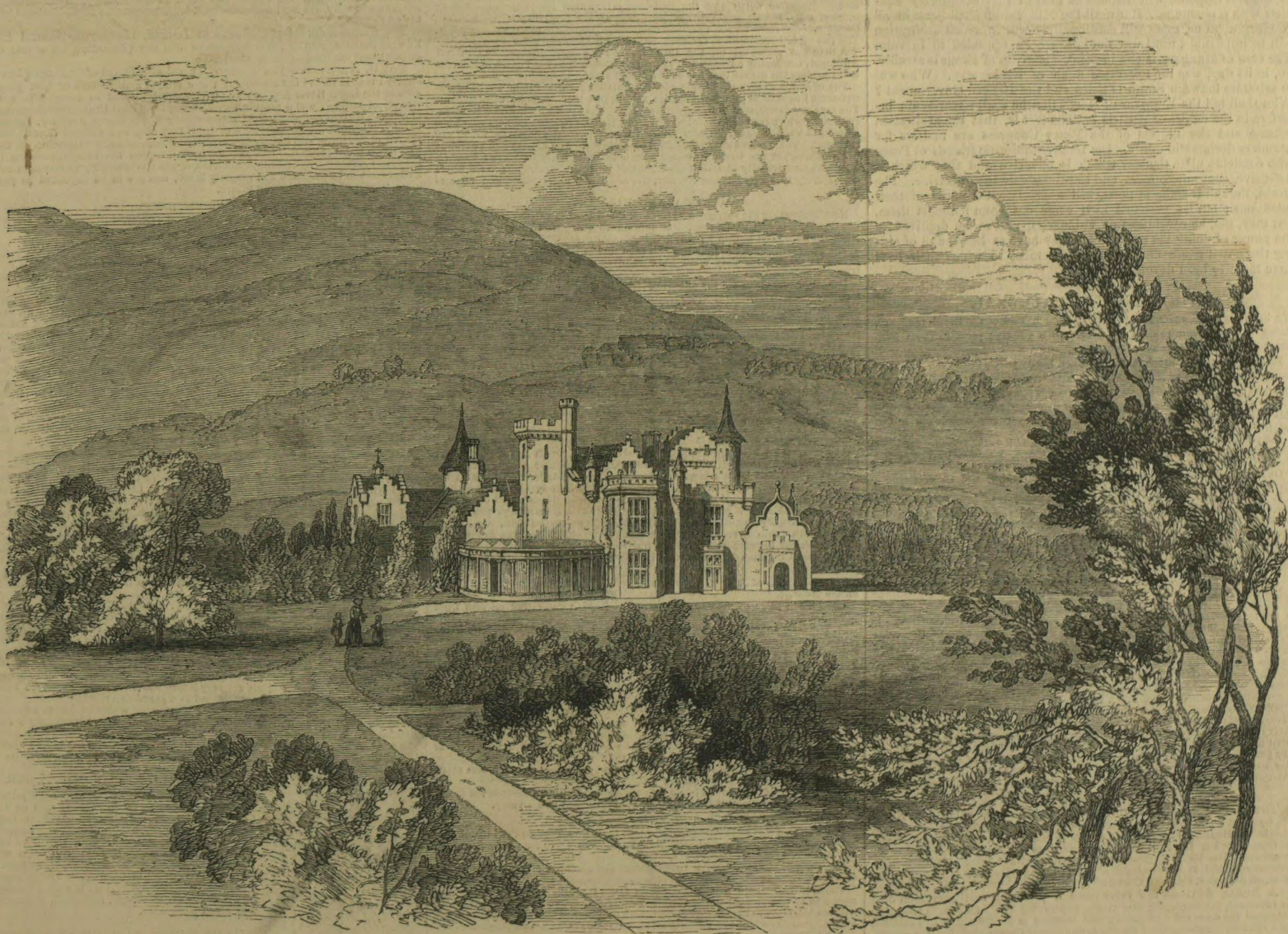
THE week that has just closed has exhibited a singular and interesting spectacle. The apostles—we will not say the friends—of Peace (for all sensible men are included under the latter designation) have held a Congress in a time of revolutionary excitement and turmoil, in the midst of the most warlike population of Europe, and in a city where, to judge from its outside show, war would seem to be almost the sole business and the chief glory of life. The members of the Congress were earnest, zealous, indefatigable, and many of them highly distinguished, men. Some of them proved their zeal by crossing the Atlantic to give their testimony in favour of the inestimable blessings of peace, and to lift their voices in condemnation of the folly and wickedness of war. Not a few of them had to travel a thousand miles or upwards before reaching the port of embarkation. The hearts of all these men were in the business; and the feelings, if not the judgment, of the rest were enlisted in the cause. Some of them were politicians and men of the world. Some were philanthropists, without being politicians; and many of them were imbued with no other feelings than those of pure religion, and strict adherence to the sublime and beautiful commandment, "*Love one another.*" These men held their Congress in the sight of the nations, and preached their doctrine to all people. If not greeted with loud acclamation, they were certainly received with cordiality and respect in the city which they honoured with their visit. Paris, bristling with ba-

yonets, noisy with drums and fifes, gay with banners, and swarming with men in military uniforms, paid homage to the pure motives of its sober-suited guests, and did its utmost to make their stay agreeable.

There was nothing said in the Congress that could well be gained. Nothing was aimed at that would not be to the permanent advantage of men and nations, if it could be realised. The sentiments of the wise and good of all ages, and of all creeds and climes, were expressed by the various speakers. Their maxims were of that class which merit, in the best sense, the appellation of truisms, and combined the finest philosophy with the purest religion. Yet, now that the Congress has closed—that the wisdom has been uttered—that the good seed has been left to fructify in congenial, or to rot and perish in uncongenial, soil—and that full justice has been done to the kindly intentions of the men who preached peace in the camp, and inveighed, to a glory-loving people, against the wickedness of glory, purchased by the blood and tears of myriads—the question forces itself upon us, Of what use was this Congress? It was a pretty sight while it lasted; but can anything come of it?

Men of business and of practical acquaintance with the world and the world's affairs wish to have an answer to these queries. For our own part, we have the most implicit faith in the abstract truth of the doctrines of the Peace Society; and the most fervent hope that, as men become more civilised, and more thoroughly imbued with the loving spirit of Christianity, the more the abhorrence

of war will increase among them. We believe, too, that the sword settles nothing; that physical force never was and never will be of service to any cause that had not moral force to back it; and that moral force will be the ultimate arbiter of the destinies of humanity. But, while we believe all these things, and would join the most enthusiastic lover of peace in laudation of the countless and inestimable benefits that would result to the world were the swords of all nations turned into ploughshares, and guns only remembered as the barbarous implements of a savage race, we must confess that, after all, while men are men, and earth is earth, the doctrine of peace at all hazards seems to us to be more sentimental than sensible, and far more amiable than wise. In short, we utterly deny that war in all cases is an evil. We admit offensive war to be the concentration of all imaginable horror and atrocity; but we assert defensive war, in support of the right, to be necessary, and wise, and holy. Were offensive war never made, of course defensive war would cease; and it is here that the sentimentalists, who preach the beautiful doctrine of peace, commit an error. They include offensive and defensive war in one condemnation; and they throw doctrine upon a devotion that cannot too often and too zealously be enforced upon the world, by their unfortunate incapacity to make the distinction between force employed to commit, and force employed to resist, iniquity. That the members of the Society of Friends should continue to praise this doctrine, is not extraordinary. It is a matter of religion with them—a matter of faith, upon which reason is thrown away. We are as much accustomed to these



BALMORAL, HER MAJESTY'S HIGHLAND RESIDENCE, FROM THE SOUTH SIDE OF THE RIVER.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)



things in their mouths, as we are to the broad-brims upon their heads, or to the cut of the coats they wear. But that men who aspire to be the guides and teachers of nations—men who would govern men—and who would lend a hand in the actual business of life, should link themselves to this Quixotism, surprises us not a little. They owe it to their own reputations, and they owe it to society—which they have already served, and may hereafter serve again—to undertake no tasks that are of impossible fulfilment; and to give no countenance to the mere abstractions of theorists who ignore that man has passions and prejudices to sway, as well as reason to guide him—that he is not a creature compact entirely of intellect, and that flesh and blood enter somewhat largely into his composition. Most people will admit that there has been too much war in the world—too much ignorance—too much poverty—too much oppression, and too much misery of every kind; but if any man in these times will rise and tell us, in the face of society, that there shall be no more war—no more ignorance—no more poverty—no more oppression—no more misery, we shall very scrupulously refrain from giving him a seat in our councils, or entrusting him with the management of our affairs. We may praise his amiability, but it will be at the expense of his judgment; and he shall neither sail our ship, nor superintend our farm, sit as a director at our bank, nor have a vote in the business of our state.

In this Journal of the 16th of June, we expressed our opinions upon the arbitration scheme brought forward in the House of Commons by Mr. Cobden. We reiterate those opinions now, after having perused with attention all the speeches at the Great Peace Congress, and endeavoured to discover some practical utility in their eloquence. The whole tendency of our civilisation is eminently pacific; and wars of aggression and conquest on the part of Kings become every day more unlikely. But it is not from any sentimental horror of war, or any purely religious motive, on the part either of Kings or nations, that this desirable result has been attained. War has been found to be too costly and too clumsy, and, after having done its work, to have left things no better, but much worse than it found them. In times of utter ignorance, it was the only arbiter between individuals and nations. In our time, when civilisation has made some progress, it is an arbiter only resorted to when all other means have failed; and the hardworking men of our age acknowledge the fact, that armies and navies are becoming matters of police—the mere agents of the law employed to keep the peace, and quite as necessary to nations as police-constables are to towns.

Our friends of the Peace Congress would put an end to war, and abolish armies and navies by arbitrating in all cases of national or international differences. But they forget that an arbitration that cannot be enforced, in case of refusal to submit to it, by one or both of the parties, is a mere mockery. In private cases, he who refuses the arbitration he has once consented to, is confronted with the law. The arbitrator may be despised, but the courts of justice, backed by the power of fine or imprisonment, by policemen, gaolers, and soldiers, come to the support of him who demands his right, and physical force ultimately settles the business. It cannot be otherwise. Physical force, in a wrong cause, has been the curse of the world; but physical force employed in support of the right, cannot be considered as an evil against which the efforts of good men ought to be directed. On the contrary, it is the hope and reliance of mankind, without which, in case of need, the world would be overrun by the wicked and the unscrupulous, our fair civilisation blotted out, and society thrown back into that barbarous stage when every man is his own policeman and soldier, and war, instead of being the calamity of a century, is the curse of every individual every day of his life.

Arbitration has of late years been largely employed in the differences that have arisen in various states of Europe. It will continue to be employed; and the more civilisation advances amongst us, the less disposed will nations be to rush into sanguinary conflicts with one another. But until the Millennium shall burst in all its glory upon us, cases will continually occur in which arbitration will be impossible, until war shall have been appealed to in vain. The case of Hungary is one in point. The case of Rome is another. So, in its day, was the miserable affair of Ballingarry. Who was to arbitrate between Smith O'Brien and the British Government? Who shall tell the Emperor of Russia that he shall never again interfere in the affairs of Austria? The fact is, that the arbitration scheme and the objects of the Peace Congress are matters for harmless declamation only. Let those enthusiastic friends of Peace who condemn alike the war which is offensive and that which is defensive, continue to meet, and to promulgate their doctrine. The world, though it smile at them, will appreciate the purity of their intentions; but let practical men come out from amongst them, lest they, too, be considered as visionaries, and so be deprived of the power of doing the good which they have at heart, and of aiding that great cause of human improvement to which their lives have hitherto been devoted.

### THE QUEEN AT BALMORAL.

We have engraved upon the preceding page a view of the Royal residence, sketched from the south side of the river, and a different point to those from which our previous views have been drawn.

Balmoral has been much improved since her Majesty's last visit. The pleasure-grounds have been laid out anew, in a tasteful style. The castle has been enlarged; and the pile, as it now stands, reminds one of Abbotsford.

The Royal Family pursue here the life of a country squire's household, with this distinction, that they create apparently less stir and commotion in the neighbourhood of their abode.

Lord John Russell arrived on the 22nd ult., on a visit to the Queen. On the 24th ult., her Majesty and Prince Albert, attended by Viscountess Jocelyn, went to the top of Lochnagar.

On the 19th and the 26th, her Majesty and the Prince, and suite, attended divine service at the parish church of Crathie.

It is contemplated by her Majesty and Prince Albert to quit Balmoral for a few days, and repair to a small shooting-lodge, or "box," as it is designated, on the banks of Loch Muick, close at the base of Lochnagar. A trim little boat has been built by the Messrs. Hall, ship-carpenters at Aberdeen, and conveyed to the place, for the use of the Royal party in making excursions on the loch.

It is said that the Court will not leave Balmoral before the end of September; and rumours are afloat that it is intended then to visit either Lord Aberdeen, at Haddo-house, or the Duke of Sutherland, at Dunrobin; or both.

### INAUGURATION OF ROBERT BURNS.

A curious picture, thus entitled, is now on view at 14, Great Queen-street. It represents the inauguration of the Scottish bard as poet laureate of the Lodge Cannongate, Kilwinning, Edinburgh; and is, we are told, the only picture ever taken in connexion with Masonic mysteries. It includes numerous portraits of the poet's patrons and friends—among them, Lord Monboddo, Mackenzie, Dugald Stewart, Dr. Gregory, Nasmyth, and Captain Grose. These have been copied from originals by Sir Joshua Reynolds, Sir H. Raeburn, Mr. G. Watson, and from authentic family portraits. A lithographic print is in progress.

The Masonic inauguration thus illustrated took place in 1787, at which time Masonry was in high estimation. The picture is by Mr. Stewart Watson. Everything connected with the bard of Ayr is interesting; but his Masonic relations are peculiarly so. Burns, indeed, was greatly indebted to his initiation for the graces of his literary style, the comparative elegance of his manners, and the ease of his oratory. The artist has been exceedingly successful in his grouping, and has, indeed, produced a vigorous, if not highly-finished painting.

**THE DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE.**—On Saturday morning his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, attended by Baron Kneisebeck, arrived at Cambridge House, Piccadilly, from a visit to his Majesty, the King of Hanover, at Hanover. His Royal Highness proceeded to his residence at Kew in the afternoon. His Royal Highness the Hereditary Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz returned to the residence of the Duke and Duchess of Cambridge, at Kew, on Saturday, from the Continent.

**A NOBLE ACT.**—A few years since a profound mathematician died in Liverpool, leaving a wife and family unprovided for. Those who knew and esteemed the deceased raised £600, and invested it for the widow and children in a railway. Subsequently the stock was greatly depreciated, but the gentleman who recommended the investment took up the shares, and paid the difference; that gentleman was one who never tires in acts of benevolence and unostentatious charity—Mr. William Rathbone.

## FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

### FRANCE.

The dearth of news from Paris this week is positively astonishing; even on this about the "Reds" cease to appear; and that semi-probable description of rumours which the Parisians call *canards*, no longer float through the political atmosphere; and if it were not for the Peace Congress, Paris would be dullness itself. We have mentioned in another place that the display of the "Great Waters" at Versailles was repeated on Monday, in compliment to the English and American visitors. At Versailles they played at five o'clock, and at St. Cloud at eight in the evening. At St. Cloud the rare treat was seen of the fountains being illuminated, and the effect was very magnificent. The crowd present was immense, and nothing could be more favourable to this fête than the weather. The palaces and private apartments at both places were entirely thrown open, and the honours were done by the authorities towards their visitors with a ready and cordial assiduity that added largely to the gratification arising from this act of graceful hospitality on the part of the Government, which was evidently felt and appreciated by all.

In the morning, the English delegates of the Peace Society had given a handsome *déjeuner* at Versailles to the American delegates, and passed a resolution in honour of them. Mr. Cobden (as chairman of the English delegates) made a speech, in which he spoke with great kindness of the American delegates, and afterwards presented to each of them a copy of the New Testament, in French, with an inscription bearing his signature. The speech of Mr. Cobden was replied to by Mr. Allen, of Massachusetts.

The French Government has altogether shown great liberality and good feeling in its treatment of the Peace Congress. The utmost facility was given to the members to visit all the curiosities and valuable collections of the capital; many of the collections, which are generally closed at this season, were opened expressly for their convenience; and on Saturday a grand party was given in their honour by M. de Tocqueville, the Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Prince Callimachi and several members of the diplomatic corps were present at the *soirée*. Mr. Cobden, who had dined with M. Passy, Minister of Finance, arrived about half-past ten o'clock. Mr. Brown (the escaped slave from the United States), and Mr. Pennington, who had addressed the Congress at its meeting on Friday, were also present.

*La Presse* publishes the model of a petition having for its object the carrying out of the views of the Peace Congress. It demands the abolition of the conscription, the establishment of a voluntary system, and the reduction of the army to 180,000 men, or one soldier for every 200 citizens. The petition is ready for signature at the office of *La Presse* and in the provinces.

The *Moniteur du Soir* gives a peremptory contradiction to the rumours in circulation relative to the intended resignation of certain members of the Cabinet, saying that such members will only retire before an adverse vote of the Assembly.

The sittings of the *Conseils Généraux* commenced on Monday all over France. These bodies will have to decide on a plan of organisation for the service of the departmental, communal, and cantonal administration. This is a project which has been presented to the Assembly in Paris, and is to form the subject-matter of debate in each council; and the Minister of the Interior will frame a law from the joint results of the votes of the *Conseils Généraux*. The whole of the deliberations will be submitted to the Council of State, and afterwards to the National Legislative Assembly, where they will act as documents in support of the organic law which Government intends to present.

M. Odillon Barrot has left Paris for Laon, to take part in the labours of the Council General of his department. M. Lanjuinais, the Minister of Commerce, has gone to Brussels, to witness some chemical experiments with respect to the crystallisation of sugar.

The President continues at St. Cloud.

The number of workmen receiving relief at the *mairie* of the sixth *arrondissement* in Paris amounts to two thousand. A few months ago they amounted to twenty-two thousand.

### ITALIAN STATES.

**VENICE.**—Venice, whose heroic defence recalls the memory of her past glories, has fallen. The capitulation took place on the 22nd ult., in the presence of Gen. Gorzkowski, Baron Hess on the part of Austria, and three commissioners on the part of Venice. The surrender is in accordance with the terms of the proclamation of Radetzki lately published—that is, unconditional surrender.

The officers who have fought against Austria will be allowed to leave Venice, as well as all foreign soldiers of whatever rank they may be, and certain civic functionaries and persons, of whom a list was to be furnished by the Austrian General-in-Chief.

The paper money of Venice is to be reduced to one-half of its nominal value, and will only have forced circulation at Venice and in the coast district. The town and fleet to be taken possession of on the 27th; the officers all to surrender in the fort of the Lido; two regiments to be dissolved; Chioggia, Muzano, &c. to be occupied by Austrian troops.

Garibaldi had written from Venice to his mother, in order to tranquillise her fears. On his arrival at Venice he was obliged to keep his bed for a week.

**PARMA.**—His Royal Highness the Duke of Parma left Vienna on the 16th with the Duchess and family, for Parma, after having given his adhesion to the treaty of peace signed at Milan on the 6th instant by Austria and Piedmont.

**ROME.**—General Oudinot was preparing to set out for France on the 21st, with 10,000 men.

It was understood that General Rostolan, the second in command, would replace General Oudinot in the command in chief of the French troops left at Rome. The free corps and the mobilised civic guard have been dissolved by order of the Governmental Commission. There was a report that Cardinal della Genga was seriously ill, and that he would resign his position in the commission. The two other cardinals had declared that they also would resign.

A note was presented on the 19th ult., by the French Minister, to Cardinal Antonelli, containing a solemn and pressing admonition to the Pontifical Government against the course that has been adopted hitherto.

The *Giornale di Roma* publishes a long regulation for the public works of beneficence intended to procure work to able-bodied men without employment. The measure is declared to be only temporary. The applicants must be Romans, or persons who have been settled five years at Rome, or else foreigners who have married Roman women. Minors under 18, and persons unable to work, are excluded. The works are to be allotted by contract. The system and discipline to be followed in the works of beneficence is to be military as far as possible. The workmen actually inscribed are organised in six companies of 500 workmen each; every company has one director, five assistants, 25 sergeants, and 50 corporals.

### AUSTRIA AND HUNGARY.

Notwithstanding the surrender of Görgey, the Hungarian General Guyon, who has under his orders 10,000 men, has refused to submit. Generals Schlik and Rechthold have been sent in pursuit of him.

The insurgents under Klapka have all retreated to Comorn, where a truce has been agreed upon till they shall have received a confirmation of the news of Görgey's defection.

The latter has addressed the following letter to Klapka:—

General, the die is cast—our hopes are crushed! Our power has been broken by the house of Hapsburg-Lorraine, aided by the armies of Russia. The struggles and the sacrifices of our great nation were fruitless, and it were madness to persevere. General, you will think my actions at Vilagosh mysterious and even incredible. I will explain my motives to you and to the world. I am a Hungarian. I love my country above all things, and I followed the dictates of my heart, which urged me to restore peace to my poor and ruined country, and thus to save it from perdition.

General, this is my motive for what I did at Vilagosh. Posterity will judge me. General, by virtue of the dignity of Dictator, which the nation conferred on me by the (dissolved) Parliament, I summon you to follow my example, and, by an immediate surrender of the fortress of Comorn, to end a war, of which the protraction would for ever crush the greatness and the glory of the Hungarian nation.

General, I am aware of your sentiments. I know your patriotism, and I am sure you will obey my order, for I know you understand my motives.

May God be with you, and may He guide your steps.

Grosswardein, 14th August.

ARTHUR GÖRGEY.

At Pesth, on the 21st ult., a rumour prevailed that Kossuth had been arrested on the Wallachian frontier, with fourteen carriages. Another account says that the ex-dictator had been recognized driving through Lippa, accompanied by Bukovics, Horvath, and Csanyi. A letter dated Pesth, the 17th inst., announces that a treaty of peace had been concluded, the terms of which would be shortly published; also, that it was the intention of the allied monarchs to proceed in person to Hungary—whether to Pesth, Debreczin, or Grosswardein, was not decided. Both rumours require confirmation. It is added that the Emperor of Russia intends to order the whole of his troops within his own dominions, as soon as the Hungarian fortresses shall be given up to Austria.

### PRUSSIA.

The celebration of the centenary of the birth of Goethe commenced in Berlin on the 26th ult.

The state of siege of the city and district of Breslau was raised on and from the 7th ult.

M. Waldeck and M. Behrends, the well-known Prussian Liberals, were released from prison at Berlin on the 23rd, and their partisans got up a demonstration and serenade in their honour. This led to some disturbances, which rendered it necessary for the troops to be called out; but they dispersed the crowd without using their arms.

### RUSSIA.

Accounts from Warsaw of the 17th ult. mention the brilliant reception of General Lamoricière by his Majesty the Czar. The Ambassador of the French Republic was brought to Warsaw in the Czar's state carriage; a detachment of general officers rode to meet him and escorted him to the city. It created some astonishment that the Czar should show more politeness to the Ambassador of a Republic than he had done in the case of the Emperor of Austria.

A new "Holy Alliance," of which France is to be the chief member, was much canvassed in the semi-official circles.

Letters from Berlin of the 27th ult., in the *Kölnen Zeitung*, announce the death, at Warsaw, of the Grand Prince Michael, from an attack of apoplexy.

### UNITED STATES.

The *Cambria* this week brings intelligence from New York to the 14th ult. The cholera was on the decline at New York. The cases for the week ending the 12th ult. were 609; deaths, 283.

President Taylor, while on a tour through the northern states, was attacked by severe diarrhoea, and, by the latest accounts, remained very unwell.

The President issued a proclamation on the 11th ult., declaring that he had reason to believe that an armed expedition was fitting out in the United States with an intention to invade Cuba or some of the provinces of Mexico; that the best information which the Executive had been able to ascertain pointed to the island of Cuba as the object of this expedition; that it was the duty of the Government to observe the faith of treaties, and to prevent any aggression by these citizens upon the territories of friendly nations. He therefore warned persons from entering into the project.

This expedition was said to be preparing in New York and other cities of the Union.

At St. Louis a great defalcation was discovered, on the 11th August, at the Bank of Missouri. It amounts to 120,000 dollars, so far as discovered. The money was abstracted from boxes containing foreign gold, and the operation is supposed to have been going on for several years. Nathaniel Childs, jun., late paying teller, had been arrested on an affidavit of the cashier, charged with the peculation. He had given bail.

The slavery question was being much agitated. In Virginia there was great excitement, and every preparation was being made to stand firm by Calhoun in the struggle, which is looked upon as inevitable. Some trials in the southern states for enticing slaves to run away from their masters, and which resulted in the conviction and punishment of the offenders, had increased the excitement on the subject.

Troops have been ordered to Florida to quell the Indian outbreak. Several additional murders had been committed by the savages.

The public feeling continued to run strongly in sympathy for the cause of Hungarian and Roman independence.

### CANADA.

The interest attached to the intelligence from Canada recently has ceased. There have been some meetings in New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and Newfoundland, at which resolutions were passed favouring the union of all the British provinces, and a reciprocal free-trade with the United States.

The Halifax bank was robbed of a large amount of treasure on the 10th inst. The robber was supposed to have arrived in England by the *Europa*, which sailed the following morning.

Rumours were prevalent of the resignation of Lord Elgin.

Cholera was rapidly on the decrease.

### CALIFORNIA.

We have news a fortnight later, viz. to July 2nd, by this week's arrival. At San Francisco vessels continued to arrive, laden with sanguine gold-seekers and merchandise; but the place was completely glutted with the latter.

A proclamation of General Riley, United States officer, advises the people of California that they need not expect to be tolerated in any effort to establish an independent government; that he has orders from the Administration to have elections held to send delegates to a convention, to draft a state constitution, and that he was determined to carry out the wishes of the Government at Washington. The people seem disposed to acquiesce in this movement. The Convention was to meet on the 1st of September.

There was plenty of gold in "the diggings," but the labour necessary to obtain it intimidated those who were unused to much physical effort.

Clerks at San Francisco are getting from 2000 dols. to 4000 dols. a year and their board. Flour is cheap, but lodgings not in sufficient abundance to cover one-third of the people. A very small lodging rents at from 100 dols. to 350 dols. per month. The arrivals in June and July were 1000 a week. A French restaurant received 1 dol. per minute, and was always busy. Eggs were 3 dols. a dozen, dinners 2 dols. each. Nothing paid so well in the way of merchandise as lumber and bricks for buildings. A private mint had been established. One hotel at San Francisco rents for 95,000 dols. a year, and large single rooms in the said hotel rent for 18,000 dols. a year each.

The rainy season had commenced, and much and fatal sickness prevailed at "the diggings."

The dispute between Americans and foreigners continued both at San Francisco and "the diggings." The term "foreigners" is applied only to the Spanish and other races who do not speak English; but Englishmen, Scotchmen, and Irishmen are considered as Americans, and may receive certificates of the first step towards citizenship, and are deemed citizens in California.

Several parties of California emigrants had been destroyed by the Apache Indians; among them Mr. Green Marshall's party, except two, who escaped. The Mexican Government at Chihuahua had contracted with M. Cheralie to give a bounty for every Indian scalp brought to head-quarters. The Chihuahuans, however, seem to be disgusted with the treaty as too barbarous and bloody.

## NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

**THE ADMIRALTY AT PORTSMOUTH.**—The chief members of the Board dined on Monday night with the Port Admiral, the Hon. Sir J. B. Capel, at the Admiralty House, and slept at the George Hotel in Portsmouth, where a guard of honour was posted by the Governor of the garrison, in accordance with usual custom. On Tuesday morning the Board embarked in the Admiralty barge, at the town Sallyport, after breakfast, and landed at the Queen's Stairs in the Dockyard at ten o'clock, whence they went, accompanied by the whole staff of dockyard officials, to the Admiral Superintendent's office, and afterwards made a tour of the Dockyard, accompanied by the Port Admiral and all the staff, first inspecting the works in the new ground, the battery called "Frederick's Battery," and new landing stairs or har' for the public, the new laboratory, the Sanatorium (the old laboratory) for the reception of orphans and others whose connexions have died of cholera, the building ships, new docks, &c. The new ships on the stocks next came under the observation of the official body; the steam ships *Sidon* and *Basilik* also came in for an inspection, and it was reported the Board expressed some astonishment at the poor appearance the *Sidon* made as a new ship, her internal economy as well as her external equipment presenting a "beggarly account," in contradistinction to the amount of cash squandered upon her and the service she has done the navy. The engineer's factory and workshops next were surveyed, together with the Naval Colleges and the store-houses.

The Commander of the Forces in Ireland, Lieutenant-General Sir Edward Blakeney, G.C.B., leaves Dublin on this day (Saturday), on a tour of inspection of the troops stationed in Ireland.

**ROYAL ARSENAL.**—The Master-General and Board of Ordnance have directed that in future the fittings of the carriages and limbers of field guns, both in the Royal Horse Artillery and field batteries, shall be reduced to uniformity of pattern; and a committee, consisting of Colonel Crutenden, inspector of drills, Lieutenant-Colonel Bell, commanding Royal Horse Artillery, Lieutenant-Colonel Anderson, commanding the field batteries, and Colonel Gordon, inspector of the Royal carriage department, is to assemble and determine on the best forms to be adopted. This step has been taken on the recommendation of the select committee. One nine-pounder and one six-pounder gun carriages and limbers are to be prepared and properly fitted, and are to be deposited as patterns to regulate the fittings in future.

## OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS RECENTLY DECEASED.

### THE HONOURABLE CORNELIUS O'CALLAGHAN.

The death of this lamented gentleman, the eldest son and heir apparent of Viscount Lismore, occurred a short time since. He was in his fortieth year, and unmarried. He sat in Parliament, first for his native county of Tipperary, and subsequently for the borough of Dungarvon, where the influence of his relative, the Duke of Devonshire, is considerable; and he always supported the Whig party. The O'Callaghans are one of the few Milesian families that have been raised to the Peerage of Ireland. They possess large landed estates, and are connected with some of the most eminent houses. The present heir apparent of the title is Lord Lismore's only surviving son, the Hon. George Ponsonby O'Callaghan.



### GENERAL SIR WARREN PEACOCK, K.C.H.

This distinguished general officer entered the British service in 1780, as an Englishman in the 88th Foot. Having rose to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel in 1798, he was engaged in suppressing the Irish rebellion, and was present in actions against the insurgents at Antrim and Ballynahinch. His subsequent services were in Egypt, in the expeditions to Hanover and to Copenhagen, and through the Peninsular war. He behaved, on all occasions, with conspicuous gallantry. He was knighted in 1832, and became a General in 1838. In 1843 he was made Colonel of the 19th Foot. Sir William Peacock was also a Knight of the Crescent, and a Commander of the Tower and Sword, in reward for what he did in Egypt and the Peninsula. Sir William died in London on the 23rd ult., aged 83.

### ASTON KEY, ESQ., F.R.S.

This eminent surgeon, who has just died in the zenith of his reputation, was admitted a member of the College of Surgeons on Jan. 5, 1821, and became a member of the council there July 30, 1845. He was also senior surgeon to Guy's Hospital, surgeon in ordinary to Prince Albert, a Fellow of the Royal Society, and a Fellow of the Royal Medical Chirurgical Society. Mr. Key's practice was most extensive, and he was looked upon as one of the first surgeons of the day. His works upon medical subjects are very numerous and very popular, his fame as a writer being equal to that he obtained as a practitioner.

Mr. Key married a sister of Mr. Bransby Cooper, by whom he leaves a family. His eldest son, Captain Astley Cooper Key, is in command of her Majesty's ship *Bulldog*, in the Mediterranean.

Mr. Aston Key, to the deep regret of all who knew him, and to the irreparable loss of the profession, died of cholera on the 23d ult., at his residence, St. Helen's, Bishopsgate.

### SAMUEL WHITTUCK, ESQ., OF HANHAM HALL, CO. GLOUCESTER.

This gentleman (a magistrate and deputy-lieutenant of the county of Gloucester) died on the 25th ult., aged 67, at his seat, Hanham Hall. He was the descendant of an ancient and respectable family, and served as high sheriff of the county in which he resided in 1844. He was twice married. By his second wife, Mary Banks, daughter of John Binnifield, Esq., he had no issue; but by his first, Anne, daughter of James Hooper, Esq., of Montague House, Bath, he had six sons and seven daughters.



[In our Obituary of last week we erroneously stated that the late Sir Cuthbert Sharpe was Collector of Customs at Sunderland. It should be, "Collector of Customs at Newcastle."]



## THE BERMONDSEY MURDER.

The adjourned inquest on the body of Patrick O'Connor, who was found murdered in No. 3, Miniver-place, New Weston-street, Bermondsey, was resumed on Monday, when evidence was taken at great length, giving in full detail the main circumstances connected with this atrocious murder, and tracing the crime to the accused parties.

The investigation lasted the whole day, and at ten o'clock at night the Jury, after deliberating for half an hour, came to the following verdict: "We are unanimously of opinion that the deceased, Patrick O'Connor, has been brutally murdered by George Frederick Manning and Maria Manning."



NO. 3, MINIVER-PLACE.

We have engraved the front of the house in Miniver-place, near the New Leather Market. For the first day or two after the discovery of the murder, the house was surrounded by crowds of people; but the attraction soon ceased. The back-kitchen, where the victim was buried, and the house, have been well cleaned. The landlord (Mr. Coleman) determined not to satisfy the morbid curiosity of the thousands who wished to look over the house, and it has therefore, very properly, been kept closed. It will not be let again for the present.

## APPREHENSION OF MANNING.

Manning was apprehended on Monday evening, at ten o'clock, in bed, at a house near St. Helier's, Jersey. Langley and Lockyer, London officers, accompanied by Chevalier, long-constable of Jersey, made his capture. The prisoner offered no resistance, but at once confessed the murder, and said that he was instigated to do the deed by his wife, who, in fact, fired the fatal shot. He had retired to bed, where he fortunately was secured, and brought to her Majesty's prison immediately afterwards, and delivered over to the charge of Mr. Kendrick, the governor thereof.

Soon after Sir Thomas Le Breton attended at the gaol, and every precaution being taken, he was left for the night in immediate charge of the principal turnkey.

During the night he alluded to the murder of O'Connor, endeavouring to exonerate himself of the dreadful crime laid to his charge; also stating distinctly that his wife committed the horrible deed. He talked with a degree of satisfaction that his wife was in custody, as she had done ill, and had left him in total ignorance of her destination, without money. When breakfast was taken to him he observed a newspaper that was given by one person to another, and without hesitation asked for a perusal of it, which was declined, he also asked for a pipe and some tobacco of a turnkey on duty, and was told it was against the rules of the prison.

From appearances it is evident he has been addicted to drinking to excess lately. He looked emaciated and pale.

From the information respecting his possession of money, it appears he had not the command of more than the amount obtained by the sale of his stock of furniture.

Sergeant Langley and Constable Lockyer had been out all day on Monday pursuing their search, when, while returning to their quarters about half-past nine in the evening, the landlord of the house in which Manning was staying beckoned them to him, and stated that he had a man in bed whom he strongly suspected was the man they were looking after, so nearly did he answer the description of the person charged with the murder of O'Connor, as printed and circulated by the police authorities.

It would seem that the officers did not immediately act without the presence of one of the local authorities, and the Governor was sent for, and he soon arrived, accompanied by his son. All four then proceeded to the room in which Manning lay, and a sight of his face having been obtained, the governor threw himself upon Manning and secured him, but the latter offered no resistance whatever. Inspector Haynes, accompanied by a constable, on Wednesday morning, started for Jersey with the necessary warrant for the removal of the prisoner to the metropolis.

The Jersey Times of Tuesday supplies the following particulars:—"Manning arrived in this island last Thursday week, 16th instant, and took lodgings at Mr. Berry's, the Navy Arms, in Mulcaster-street, where he remained until the following Thursday morning, and on his leaving, desired that his bed should be kept for him, as he would return on Saturday. While there he went out early in the morning, and returned in the evening generally under the influence of liquor, of which he drank more before he retired for the night. He had once arranged with the captain of a sailing-vessel to go with him early in the morning to Guernsey, but did not get up in time.

"From his quitting the Navy Arms, until yesterday (Monday), there was no direct trace of him; he took lodgings on Thursday last at Mr. Bertheau's, a private house a little off the St. Aubin's-road, on this side the third tower; while there he kept very close, and might have remained longer concealed but for the notice taken of him so frequently sending to the same house for a bottle of brandy. This caused a suspicion, and information was given to Mr. Centener Chevalier, who immediately repaired to the place, accompanied by two officers of the London Detective Police, one of whom was well acquainted with Manning, from his having had to do with him in the affair of the mail robbery on the Great Western Railway, for which Poole and Nightingale were convicted.

"On arriving at the house, it was ascertained that the lodger was in bed, and admirable arrangements were made for getting a sight of his face, and securing him before he could offer any resistance. He was, however, easily captured, and was in a very nervous state. Near him was a bottle of liquor and a razor. He immediately recognised Mr. Edward Langley, of the London police, and stated that he was glad he had come, as he was thinking of going to London to explain all.

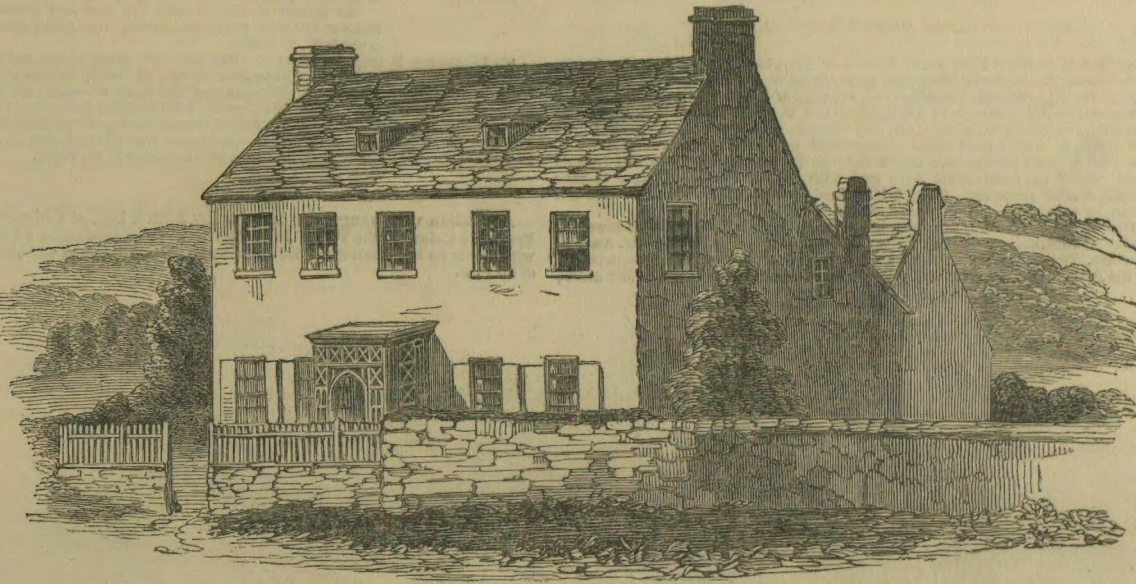
"One of his first questions was, 'Is the wretch taken?' alluding to his wife; and, on being answered in the affirmative, he observed, 'I am glad of it—that will save my life!' In subsequent conversation, he endeavoured to throw the whole blame on the woman, and stated that she had caused the grave to be dug some time before; and, after having laid the cloth for dinner, had invited O'Connor down-stairs to wash his hands, and while he was going to the kitchen for that purpose, had taken the opportunity of firing at him from behind.

"The prisoner admitted that all the things in the room where he was lodging belonged to him, adding that he had found a man to give him twelve pounds for his furniture in London—all the money he had to start with—of which seven sovereigns, which he gave up, was the remainder. On his arrival at the Navy Arms, in Mulcaster-street, his first inquiry was to see the Times newspaper.

"During his stay there he always breakfasted and supped with the other guests, but rarely dined with them. He carried himself rather high, talked of his losses by the French revolution, that he must go to France, and should require an interpreter, as he did not speak the language."

By Thursday's post we received from Jersey the sketch of the house—Prospect Cottage, St. Peter's—in which Manning was captured. The two windows of the ground-floor, on the left side of the house, were those of the room occupied by Manning, and they were observed to be open day and night during his occupation of the lodging.

O'CONNOR'S SITUATION IN THE CUSTOMS.—It is understood that the vacant place of ganger in the Customs in London, which was held by the late unfortunate O'Connor; together with another vacancy in the same class of officers, occasioned by superannuation, will be filled up by selection from the list of redundant officers—which, in consequence of the late reductions, is now much increased. And it is also reported that a reduction of nine persons is likely to take place in the class of gangers in the Customs at Liverpool, who will be re-employed in other ports as opportunities occur for replacing them in the service.



PROSPECT COTTAGE, JERSEY, THE HOUSE IN WHICH MANNING WAS CAPTURED.

## METROPOLITAN NEWS.

## PUBLIC MEETINGS.

**THE BOARD OF HEALTH AND THE MARYLEBONE BOARD OF GUARDIANS.**—On Tuesday a special meeting of the vestry of St. Marylebone took place at the Court-house, for the purpose of receiving a communication which had been received from the Board of Health by the Board of Guardians, with reference to the occurrence of cholera in Marylebone. Mr. Churchwarden Mallalieu having been called to the chair, the document from the Board of Health was read. It was addressed "To the Select Vestry of St. Marylebone," and peremptorily ordered the appointment of two medical officers in addition to the present staff, to pursue the system of house to house visitation; and that buildings should be provided for the removal of the inhabitants in proximity with places where the cholera existed. It also ordered that the vestry should be assembled to consider the matter, and carry out the said order; and it also ordered that not only a copy of the minute of the vestry, but also the names of the vestrymen present, and those absent, be forwarded to the Board of Health. This document was signed "Ashley, E. Chadwick, and T. Southwood Smith." Mr. Michie, in bringing forward a resolution on the subject, denied the existence of cholera in Marylebone, and declared that the conduct of the Board of Health was calculated to frighten the public into the disease. He moved a resolution to the effect:—"That, in the opinion of the vestry, there was no necessity for the appointment of any additional medical gentlemen, inasmuch as the board of guardians, on Friday, the 10th of August, instructed their resident physician to engage any assistance he might require, at any time when he perceived such a necessity." Mr. Lowe seconded the motion. As a proof that the statements about the cholera in Marylebone were fallacious, there had not been so few patients amongst the poor for sixteen years as at this moment, and there was medical staff enough to meet any emergency. (Hear.) Mr. Joseph proposed an amendment:—"That, in acknowledging the receipt of the communication from the Board of Health, the vestry have to state that the entire medical charge of the sick poor is by law under the control of the guardians; and that this vestry desires to express its warm confidence that the guardians will adopt every means calculated to meet any necessity which cholera or any other epidemic may create; and that, in so doing, the guardians and directors will meet with the ready co-operation and support of this vestry." Dr. Gray seconded the amendment. Mr. H. C. Wilson, whilst he deprecated the interference of the Board of Health, thought that the board of guardians had not sufficiently done their duty in not having appointed district medical men to attend the poor in their own localities during the present prevailing epidemic. Mr. Broughton, the magistrate, at some length, deprecated the attack which had been made on the private character of the members of the Board of Health. He believed that the suggestions of the Board of Health were excellent, and that the vestry would be doing their duty to co-operate. Mr. Nicholas, Mr. Lowe, Mr. McEil, Captain Holland, and other gentlemen, addressed the meeting, some of them contending that the Board of Health had themselves admitted they had no power to enforce these orders; but it was contradicted by Mr. Kirby, the magistrate, who said that they had the power by the 11 and 12 Vict., passed during the last session. The amendment was carried by a large majority, and the meeting separated.

**NEW-CUT RAGGED SCHOOL, LAMBETH.**—The third annual meeting of the friends and supporters of this institution took place on Tuesday evening,

at the parochial school-room, Borough-road. The meeting was numerously and respectfully attended. Mr. Branche, Baptist minister, the president of the institution, occupied the chair, and read a letter from Lord Ashley, stating that his absence was owing to the illness of Lady Ashley, enclosing a donation of £3 3s. towards the funds of the institution, and expressing his Lordship's gratitude to Mr. Grove for his contributions, and to the committee and managers for the great zeal and industry which they had displayed on behalf of the children. After some introductory observations on the part of the chairman, Mr. Evans, the secretary, read the report, from which it appeared that through the instrumentality of the institution several convicted felons and notorious swearers had been reformed and made useful members of society. The number that attended the daily schools sometimes reached one hundred and thirty. They were not only taught reading, writing, and arithmetic, but shoemaking and several other branches of useful industry. The report also noticed several instances of lively gratitude on the part of those whose children had received instruction in the school. The accounts respecting the Sunday-school were equally satisfactory. Several boys were, as a reward for their merit, enabled to emigrate to America, where suitable and remunerative employment will be provided for them on their arrival. Mr. Edward Grove, of the New-cut, provided a school-room rent free, and contributed £25 a year towards the expenses. From the statement of accounts, it appeared that the income during the year amounted to £69 14s. 4d., and the expenditure to £71 2s. 3d., leaving a balance of £1 7s. 11d. due to the treasurer. The report having been read, the meeting was subsequently addressed by the Rev. H. O'Neill, one of the parochial clergy; by Mr. Anderson, a deputation from the Ragged School, by Mr. J. Payne, &c., after which a collection was made on behalf of the institution.

**DRURY-LANE THEATRE.**—On Monday a meeting of proprietors of shares in this theatre was held in the saloon, Bridge-street, for the purpose of receiving the annual statement of accounts, and on other business. Benjamin Bond Cabell, Esq., M.P., having been called upon to preside, the secretary read the annual report, from which it appeared that the rent payable by the lessee has been received in due course, as stipulated in the lease, by nightly payments, and the balance due arising from the deficiency in the number of performances since the commencement of the season was secured by a deposit at the banker's specially directed to that purpose. The committee thought, although there was not balance enough, as would be seen by the financial statement, to declare a dividend, it was something to be able to keep the concern afloat. The renters' trustees have received their payment of £5, agreeably to the resolution passed by the committee in 1841. The expenses for the year in the shape of repairs had been very small, the copping of a portion of the roof being the principal item in the architect's bill. The theatre itself was in a good state of repair, so good, indeed, as to enable Mr. Anderson to enter into it, on the 26th of December next, for the performance of the legitimate drama. M. Julien succeeds Mr. Anderson in June next, for musical and operatic performances. The balance-sheet showed the receipts, including the previous balance, to be £3769, and the expenditure £3719, leaving a balance of £50. The report and financial statement having been received and adopted, the election of officers concluded the business of the meeting.

**MERCHANT SEAMEN'S ORPHAN ASYLUM.**—On Monday the half-yearly court of the governors of this charity was held at the London Tavern, Captain Nelson in the chair. From the report, which was submitted by Mr. R. Geddes, it appeared that the resources of the institution had suffered in common

with others having the like charitable objects in view. The income during 1848 amounted to £5369, and by rigid economy on the part of the committee the expenditure had fallen short of that amount. There was at present the sum of £5161 10s. invested in the funds in the names of the trustees, and the building account was rapidly progressing. Several very handsome donations and legacies had been received during the past year. After the transaction of some routine business, the meeting proceeded to the election of ten boys and six girls, from a list of 35 candidates for admission into the asylum. The poll closed at three o'clock, when the names of the successful candidates were called over. A considerable number of the boys and girls of the asylum were in the room during the proceedings, and attracted much attention by their neat and orderly appearance.

**GENERAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.**—The half-yearly meeting of this company was held on Tuesday, at their offices, 71, Lombard-street; John Wilkin, Esq., in the chair. A report and statement of the accounts for the half-year ending the 30th June last were read and received with much approbation; by these it appeared that the affairs of this company continued in a most prosperous state. The usual dividend, free of income-tax, was declared, and thanks being voted to the chairman and directors, the meeting separated.

**CHARING-CROSS HOSPITAL.—CHOLERA WARDS.**—On Tuesday, a meeting of governors and committee of management of this hospital was held in the board-room of the institution. The report for the past year stated that there had been 1153 in and 1437 out-patients. Of the latter class a large number were poor married women who had been attended during their confinement at their own homes. The total number of patients during the year was near 16,000 persons, being an increase over the preceding year of 3000. During the prevalence of the present epidemic two wards have been devoted to the reception of cholera patients.

**THE NEW CHAPEL AT BROMPTON.**—This beautifully designed structure, in connexion with the Hospital for Consumption at Brompton, being sufficiently in progress for the laying of the foundation-stone, that interesting ceremony was performed by the Rev. Henry Foulis on Thursday, at three o'clock in the afternoon.

**IMPORTANT TO MONEY ORDER HOLDERS.**—On Friday, the act 11th and 12th Victoria, c. 74, came into operation for the regulation of the money order department of the Post-office. By its provisions, all money orders not presented for payment within twelve months after being granted, become null and void; for example, a money order granted on the 31st of August, 1848, if not presented for payment on or before the 31st instant, will be valueless, as will all orders granted antecedent to the first-named period.

**DARING ROBBERY ON A RAILWAY.**—Information has been received at the Metropolitan Police-office, Scotland-yard, that Mr. John Anstruther, of Greenbeach-street, Preston, had been plundered, whilst travelling on the Preston and Lancashire Railway, of a red morocco purse, containing £300 in Bank of England notes, and thirty sovereigns.

**THE PRINCE CONSORT'S BIRTHDAY.**—The illuminations in honour of this event, which were very general among Prince Albert's tradesmen on Saturday evening last, were again exhibited on Monday night in many localities at the West End, owing to some doubt as to which was the proper evening to make the display.

The Queen has commanded Mr. Bartley, who, it will be remembered, read by desire before her Majesty the illustrative verses of the Oration of "Athalie," "Antigone," and "Edipus," to appear as *Falstaff* in the first part of "Henry IV.," at Windsor, next Christmas, when the dramatic representations are to be resumed. Mr. Bartley gives his gratuitous services next week at the Birmingham festival, and reads the verses of the "Athalie."

**DRAINAGE OF THE METROPOLIS.**—Up to Tuesday 74 plans for the drainage of the metropolis had been received at the Metropolitan Court of Sewers. Several of these have been much abridged in accordance with the resolution of the Court, but some of the candidates have intimated to the commissioners that it is impossible to make their statements shorter, and that if they are not to be treated as sent they are to be returned to the writers entire.

**RAILWAY ACCIDENT.**—The inquest upon the body of Gumm, the man who was killed a few days ago on the Great Northern Railway, where it is crossed by the East and West India Docks Junction line, was resumed on Monday, before Mr. Wakley, Jun., and the Jury returned a verdict of "manslaughter" against Newton, the person who persisted in ordering loaded waggons to pass over the bridge, the falling of which caused the accident.

**DISTRESSING ACCIDENT.**—On Saturday evening, about ten o'clock, the cry of fire was raised at the top of the High-street, Oxford, when a large number of persons rushed towards a public-house, known as the Jolly Post-boys, the bar of which appeared to be in flames. It turned out, however, that the landlady, Mrs. Galloway, having occasion to fetch some beer from the cellar, had placed a candle on the stairs, and, in passing by, her clothes caught fire, and she was speedily enveloped in flames. She rushed up-stairs immediately, and was about going into the street, but was stopped and hurried into the bar, when it was found she had sustained considerable injuries. Medical assistance was soon at hand, but after lingering in great agony through the night, the poor woman expired on Sunday morning, about seven o'clock. The husband of the unfortunate woman was away from home at the time, being at Brighton for the benefit of his health.

**EXTENSIVE FIRES.**—Between six and seven o'clock on Monday morning, a fire, attended with great damage, happened on the premises of Mr. Nind, paper-hanger and decorator, nearly opposite Salisbury-square, Fleet-street. The engines from Farringdon-street were instantly on the spot, and thus the damage was confined to the lower part of the premises. Mr. Nind is not insured.—At 12 o'clock also on Monday another fire took place in the shop of Mr. Browning, oil and colourman, St. John-street, Clerkenwell. Here, also, the Farringdon-street engines were in very quick attendance, and fortunately little damage was experienced by fire, but some by temporary removal.

**COMPARATIVE MORTALITY IN LONDON AND PARIS.**—Whilst we represent, as it is our duty to represent, the negligences and omissions which have occasioned sickness and loss of life; yet it is right to present the evidence of the fact, which we believe to be conclusive, that the measures of precaution which have been adopted, and the cleansings which have taken place, and which have been carried to a greater extent than they ever were before, have been attended with proportionate benefits. We state these facts amidst a serious increase of the epidemic. We cannot venture to say what may be the extent of its further visitation; but, as far as it has proceeded, it has been light, as compared with its course in other countries. In St. Petersburg, where little sanitary improvement has been effected, there have been officially reported, during the recent outbreak, nearly 25,000 attacks and 14,000 deaths; but it is believed that there have really been upwards of 20,000 deaths. In Paris, where, as far as we have been able to learn, little warning has been taken of the steady approach of the pestilence, and little preparation made against its invasion, the visitation has been more severe than it was formerly. We have received from the president of the department of the public health of Paris returns, from which it appears that in 1832 the deaths in Paris were 14,503; while, in 1848-49, the deaths have been 15,196, and the epidemic has not yet entirely subsided. In Paris, besides bad drainage, there is over-crowding to an extent of which some conception may be formed from the fact that a population of nearly 1,000,000 of souls is crowded into little more than 40,000 houses; whilst the 2,000,000 of people in London are distributed amongst upwards of 280,000 houses; the average number of persons in each house being in Paris 25, and in London 7. On comparing the mortality in Paris during the recent outbreak of cholera, as stated in the official returns, with the mortality in London during the recent outbreak, as given in the Registrar-General's returns, it appears that whereas in Paris, out of a population say of 10,000 souls, 144 persons have died; in London, out of a population of 10,000 souls, 6 persons have died. But that the epidemic force in London is stronger than would be represented by this general result, is, we think, to be inferred from the severity of the visitation in other parts of the country, where there has been an unusual degree of negligence, and where, consequently, the conditions have been more than commonly favourable for the localization of the disease. Under these circumstances the mortality has been as high, and even somewhat higher, than at Paris. In some of the towns in Wales, the attacks in proportion to the population have been as 1 in 19, and the deaths in proportion to the attacks, as 1 in 34. If the mortality of Paris had been at the same rate, the deaths would have amounted to 15,261 instead of 15,186.—From Report of the General Board of Health.

**BIRTHS, DEATHS, &c.**—In the week ending Saturday, August 25th, the deaths in London were 2467; of which 1276 were by cholera, 233 by diarrhoea; viz. males, 1172; females, 1235. The births were 1317; viz. males, 664; females, 653. The deaths from all causes in each of the last seven weeks were 1070, 1369, 1741, 1931, 1967, 1909, 2229, 2457; the deaths from cholera, 152, 339, 678, 783, 926, 823, 1229, and 1276. Although the number of deaths last week is greater than any number yet recorded, it is gratifying to learn that active measures are now in actual operation, or commencing in every district, to combat the great epidemic which has already destroyed 7470 lives in London. The mortality stands in favourable contrast to that which has been felt in other cities, where the visitation has recalled the ravages of the middle ages. But if the general sanitary state and arrangements are superior to those of the other civilised countries of Europe, it is quite certain that, while the present epidemic has excited some talk and terror, the efforts which have hitherto been employed to combat it look feeble and insignificant when contrasted with the vast means and agency which are brought to bear by the nation in other fields, for the protection of life and property.

**RETURN OF DEATHS FROM CHOLERA IN THE WEEK ENDING AUGUST 25.**—London (population 1,948,369), 1276. (The 3090 police on duty have been distributed over the several districts in the ratio of the population.) West Districts.—Kensington (74,898), 16; Chelsea (40,243), 28; St. George, Hanover-square (66,667), 11; Westminster (56,802), 36; St. Martin-in-the-Fields (25,132), 8; St. James, Westminster (37,457), 4.—Total, 103. North Districts.—Marylebone (138,383), 34; Pancras and Hampstead (140,078), 45; Islington (55,779), 22; Hackney (42,328), 13.—Total, 114. Central Districts.—St. Giles (54,378), 28; Strand (43,667), 19; Holborn (44,532), 21; Clerkenwell (56,799), 10; St. Luke (49,908), 24; East London (39,718), 20; West London (29,188), 35; London, City (56,099), 28.—Total, 185. East Districts.—Shoreditch (83,564), 122; Bethnal-green (74,206), 129; Whitechapel (71,879), 55; St. John-in-the-East (41,416), 10; Stepney (90,831), 58; Poplar (31,171), 22.—Total, 396. South Districts.—St. Saviour (33,027), 52; St. Olave (19,869), 25; Bermondsey (35,002), 53; St. George, Southwark (46,718), 57; Newington (54,693), 65; Lambeth (116,072), 89; Camberwell (39,931), 35; Rotherhithe (13,940), 21; Greenwich (81,125), 56; Wandsworth (39,918), 20; Lewisham (23,051), 5.—Total, 478.



# TRIAL OF MOOLRAJ, DEWAN OF MOOLTAN.

By the arrival of an extraordinary express, received on Thursday, in anticipation of the Overland Mail from India, we learn that the trial of Moolraj, which was in progress at the date of our last, has been brought to a conclusion; the perfidious chieftain having been found guilty on all the three counts of the "indictment" against him, i.e. as the murderer of Messrs. Agnew and Anderson, and as an accessory both before and after the fact. The Court having arrived at this decision, proceeded to pass sentence of death, accompanying the same, however, with an intimation that the prisoner would be recommended to mercy, on the ground that he was the "victim of circumstances." The recommendation will, of course, be attended to; indeed, it is said that the Governor-General has already determined on commuting the sentence of death into one of imprisonment for life in the fortress of Chunar.

The following is a simple narrative of the facts, as they were delivered by the witnesses examined at Lahore:—It was on the 17th of April that Messrs. Vans Agnew and Anderson reached Mooltan. Their force consisted of 60 horse, and 1500 infantry, and six guns; but upon this force, as will be seen in the sequel, no reliance could be placed: when the hour of danger came, they either deserted in bodies to the fort and camp of the Dewan Moolraj, or basely abandoned the Envoys to their fate. The above gentlemen proceeded to seek an interview with Moolraj. The Eastern Chieftain met them with every token of fawning obsequiousness, and acted his part to such perfection as to cause the British Envoys to believe that sorrow for his deposition was the prevailing feeling in his mind. Arrangements were made by which Moolraj was to deliver up possession of the various documents and books necessary for computing the fiscal levies of the province. It was finally agreed that the fort should be delivered up on the next day, the 19th April; but the surrender was to be so much a matter of course, that the British emissaries were to take with them but a small escort. They would find—so it was said—troops prepared to obey their commands as well within as without the walls of Mooltan. On entering the fortress, all seemed to promise fairly enough. The garrison was drawn up, and the Envoys informed them that some would be taken into the service of the Lahore Durbar, and others be disbanded. Moolraj said he would give up the keys; arrangements were made for posting sentries, and the Envoys turned to leave the fort.

The evidence then describes how Agnew and Anderson Sahab, on leaving the fort, when they arrived close to the drawbridge, at a sign given by Moolraj, were struck at by a person concealed from view, when Agnew Sahab was wounded with a spear, while Moolraj galloped away. Again the concealed assassin wounded Sahab, who repeatedly struck at the man with a switch. His horse reared, and Sahab fell to the ground; he rallied, but was soon overpowered by others with swords. Anderson Sahab, when Agnew was wounded, galloped after Moolraj; but before he overtook him, at a sign from the Dewan, five survivors struck at Sahab with their tulwars, pursued him, and were joined by others from Moolraj's escort. Sahab's horse was, as well as himself, wounded; Agnew Sahab and Anderson Sahab were at this time distant from each other 100 paces.

The unfortunate gentlemen were removed by their followers to their own encampment. Moolraj professed—by the mouth of a messenger—his deep sorrow for what had occurred, but refused to visit the British Envoys in their camp. This was on the evening of the 19th April. During the night of that day, Moolraj made preparations for a vigorous attack next morning; and, on the other hand, the officers of the Lahore army came to Mr. Vans Agnew, and refused for themselves and their men to fight against the forces of Moolraj. On the morning of the 20th April the guns of the fort began to play on the camp of the Envoys, now nearly denuded of defenders; but it was not until sunset of that day that a body of about a hundred men forced their way to the tent, where the two wounded Envoys lay, one of them unable to move.

A witness states, that, through an opening in the kunats, he saw a number of people enter the tent, led by a Mugh-rubbee Sikh, who abused the Sahab, and asked him if he found it so easy to take the fort? Sahab replied, "I have been sent by the Lahore Government to demand the resignation of Moolraj. Take me before him, and let him kill me, or set me at liberty, as he pleases." This man then wounded Sahab in the throat, and drew his sword across it twice. Having cut off Sahab's head, he enveloped it in a handkerchief, then sheathed his sword, and, taking in his hand one of Sahab's pistols, left the tent. Anderson Sahab was cut and wounded by many men. Next morning, this witness saw the headless body of Agnew Sahab stretched on its back, and much wounded. Anderson Sahab's body was face to earth, and almost cut to pieces.

The Sikh who had cut off the head of the unfortunate Mr. Vans Agnew brought it to Moolraj, who ordered an elephant to be given to him for his pains. Every species of indignity was offered to the remains of the murdered men, absolutely in the presence of Moolraj, and seemingly with his approval.

From other evidence given on the trial, it appears that the Mooltan insurrection was the result of accident—a mere outburst of popular feeling. There



THE DEWAN MOOLRAJ.

were not at the first 2000 troops in all near the place. Moolraj became by circumstances the leader of the rising, of which he was at first the victim. There is no evidence whatever of treachery on the part of the Sikh troops throughout the country till the middle of June, when the Hazareh insurrection broke out, and gave grounds for believing, that, had vigorous measures been adopted at first, the rebellion would have been extinguished in the province where it began. The trial appears to have been conducted with the utmost openness and fairness—no peer of the realm could have met with greater consideration, or had the benefit of abler advocates. Captain Hamilton's defence of the prisoner could not easily be surpassed in eloquence or ability.

Our portrait of Moolraj is copied, by permission, from Dr. Dunlop's beautiful Series of Sketches of Mooltan, admirably lithographed in tints by Mr. Andrew Macleure. The Dewan is portrayed as he appeared on the morning of his surrender to the British, Jan. 22. He was gorgeously attired in silks and splendid arms;

in figure he appeared not to exceed the middle height, and, though powerfully, was elegantly formed; his dark, keen, and piercing eyes seemed to take in whatever was within their range with a rapid but comprehensive glance.

"There is nothing," remarked one informant to Dr. Dunlop, "commanding in his appearance; but he is a shrewd-looking man, of about thirty years of age."

It has been observed that the singularity of the ground on which Moolraj was recommended to mercy "will not escape notice. Every murderer is, in one sense, the victim of circumstances; and if Moolraj was their victim in any other sense, why, he ought not to have been found guilty of murder at all! Chutter Singh, who was just as much an assassin as the Dewan—for he directed the murder of Col. Canara in cold blood—is now enjoying peace and tranquillity in his own village, having undergone no form of trial or amount of punishment whatever. The inconsistency of this is, perhaps, explained by one of the 'revelations' of the recent blue-book, namely, that Sir F. Currie considered the Sirdar to have been but little to blame, and was of opinion that the rebellion was occasioned by the ungenerous distrust and suspicion of his fidelity entertained by Captain Abbott! This latter officer has been infamously ill-used. He has been made the scapegoat of Sir F. Currie, and has been denied honours to which he was justly entitled, in order to screen the ex-Resident from merited condemnation."

## SIMLA.

By aid of a Correspondent we are enabled to present our readers with the accompanying view of Simla, taken from Chata Simla, in the centre of which, on the top of the hill, embosomed in wood, is the summer residence of the Governor-General of India: a little below, on the left, is the Commander-in-Chief's; in the distance rises the range of the Himalaya Mountains.

By the news just received, we learn that it was reported some time since that the members of the Supreme Council were to proceed to Simla, which place, or some station in its vicinity, was in future to be the seat of the Government of India. The report has been contradicted demi-officially, and so little foundation was there for it, that the denial will, no doubt, prevent its revival for a very considerable time to come. The idea of the removal of the Government to the north-west is a peculiarly pleasing one to certain of the members of the press in India.

At Simla, where the Marquis and Marchioness of Dalhousie, Lord and Lady Gough, and that eccentric genius, Sir Charles Napier, are at present sojourning—balls, parties, picnics, and other merry-makings seem to be the order of the day. The accounts from Meerut this morning state that the Governor-General has taken "Kennedy House," one of the first buildings at the station, for the next year. It is said both the Marquis Dalhousie and Sir C. Napier will visit Peshawur some time in the cold weather.

## INDIA.

On the 22nd and 23rd of June a severe gale visited the upper part of the Bay of Bengal, and was felt all over India. Three vessels were disabled or lost; the *Cabrass* grounded and went to pieces, the *Victoria* was wrecked; a number of lives were on both occasions lost.

The rumours which were brought by the last mail, of a misunderstanding with Gholab Singh, and of an advance into Cashmeer, prove groundless; as also the assertions that the Sikhs were unwilling to join our service—they were entering rapidly.

The Bishop of Calcutta had been severely indisposed.

The state of the affairs of the Benares Bank has now been fully disclosed: the assets, it is said, will be sufficient to meet the claims of creditors, but the shareholders will lose everything—their whole capital is gone. The directors were the chief borrowers. One of these, Colonel Pew, of the Bengal army, a man who might at one time have retired from the service on £10,000 a year, has just filed his schedule in the Court of Bankruptcy, his debts amounting to £260,000, incurred entirely by speculation.

The Governor-General and the late and present Commander-in-Chief continue, during the prevalence of the great heat, in Simla.

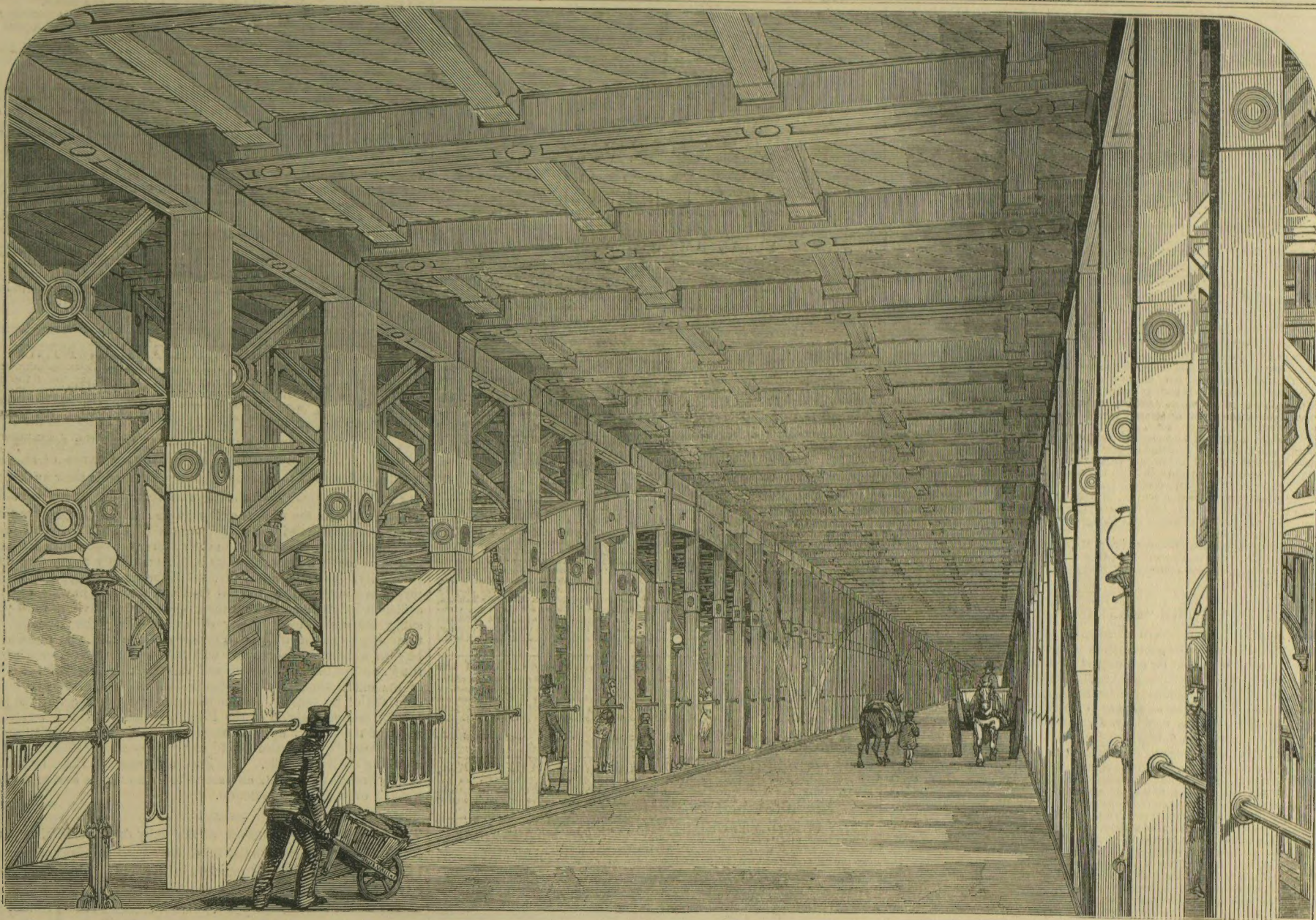
Sir W. Gomm is still at Calcutta. The accounts given of the nature of his appointments are conflicting. According to one of these, he was directed to proceed to India as Lieutenant-General on the Staff, with the view of taking command in the Punjab, and getting rid of Lord Gough. According to another account, he landed with the commission of Commander-in-Chief from the Queen in his pocket, and was assured that he would find that of the Court of Directors awaiting him: in place of this, he found Sir C. Napier in his room.

An Indian was hanged for murder by Lynch law, at Chippewa, near Prairie du Chien, on the 24th of July. His crime was assassinating a Frenchman with whom he had quarrelled. He submitted to the punishment with the stoicism of his race.



SIMLA, THE SUMMER RESIDENCE OF THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA.



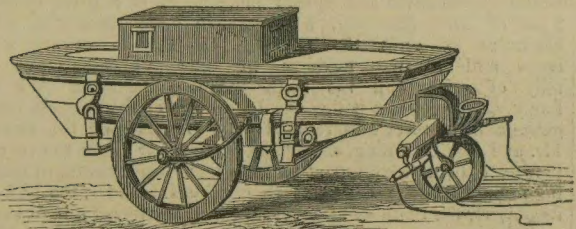


CARRIAGE ROADWAY IN THE HIGH LEVEL BRIDGE, NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

### NAVIGATION OF THE RIVERS OF INDIA.

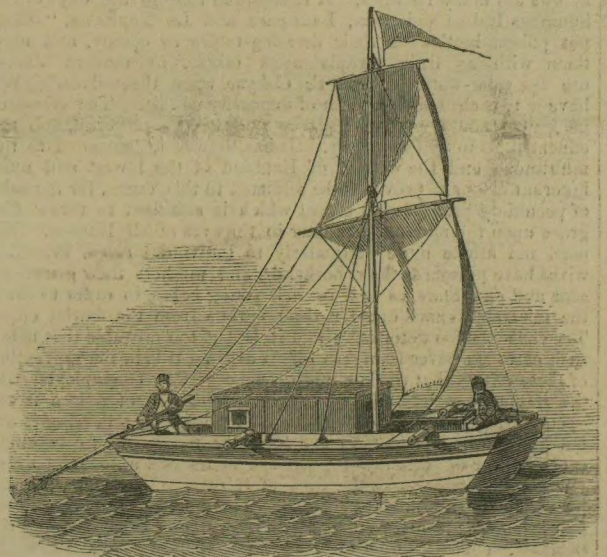
EXPERIENCE has already proved the practicability of that part of Mr. Bourne's river steam train (ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, August 11) which describes "a series of barges articulated to one another like a hinge, so as to be able to bend, if necessary, in passing curves in the river," since that invention has been already successfully employed, both for pleasure barges and for the conveyance of merchandise. So, also, wheels have been affixed to vessels capable of river navigation.

The articulation of barges one with another was invented by the late Brigadier-General Sir Samuel Bentham, subsequently Inspector-General of Naval Works, &c. When he was with his battalion at an estate of Prince Potemkin's, in White Russia, the Prince expressed his wishes that a pleasure-barge of some novel construction should be prepared for the use of the Empress Catherine II.;



TRAVELLING CARRIAGE-BOAT.

and Sir Samuel (then Lieutenant-Colonel) devised in consequence, and had built under his immediate direction, an Imperial barge. It was so shallow as to draw but six inches of water, when loaded, and having its crew and passengers on board: it consisted of six different boats or links, each of them 42 feet long; consequently, the float altogether was in length 252 feet. The head and aft boats were sharp, the intermediate ones straight-sided, affording an interior width of 13 feet 5 inches. This serpentine or vermicular vessel, as it was called, was rowed by 120 men with extraordinary great velocity. In the year 1787 the Emperor of Germany, Joseph II., the late Lord St. Helens,



CARRIAGE SAILING-BOAT FOR INDIAN RIVER.

&c., were on board of this barge, when it was rowed round so as for the head to be attached to the stern, thus forming a continuous ring; the ends were afterwards disconnected, when being left to the influence of the stream the serpentine resumed a straight line. In actual navigation on the rivers Soje and Dnieper, vessels of a similar construction, built and used for the conveyance of timber and other stores, accommodated themselves to sinuosities in those rivers, some of them at angles of more than 45°, so that there can be no doubt of the effi-

ciency in this respect, or as to draught of water, of the vessel proposed by Mr. Bourne. The late Jeremy Bentham gave his father a description of this invention of Sir Samuel's, and the letter appeared in the *Mechanic's Magazine*, No. 1330, February 3rd of this year.

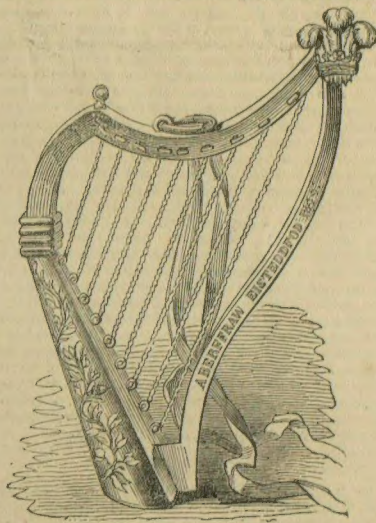
The affixing wheels to navigable vessels as Mr. Bourne proposes, so as to enable them to be drawn over shoals, was carried to a still greater extent by Sir Samuel; for at Nigni Taghil, in the year 1781, he devised and had built for his own use a travelling carriage which should be amphibious. A description of this invention, an indication of various uses to which it might be applicable, and an account of some of the incidents during the first journey made in it, may be seen in the *United Service Journal* for 1829, part the 2nd, page 579. Afterwards, when as Colonel Sir Samuel had the command of two battalions of Russian troops, one of them stationed at Kiachta, on the frontiers of China, the other along the banks of the Irtysh, so that there was a length of 1200 miles under his command, he caused to be built for his use along this line two other carriages on the same amphibious principle: he also travelled in them many thousand miles in the interior of Siberia, and even, when going post, crossed several rivers without stopping on their banks, or sinking in muddy shallows, or being impeded by hard shoals; so that Mr. Bourne's wheels would in like manner do away with the difficulties which, in ordinary navigation, are experienced from such impediments. Even in the Rhone, steam-vessels are not unfrequently driven upon banks, and hours are sometimes lost in warping them off.

The annexed Engraving is from a drawing made by a Russian draughtsman. It represents the first amphibious carriage, in its states of a carriage on land and a sailing-boat, which may easily be adapted as a rowing-boat. Further particulars respecting amphibious carriages, and many of the uses to which they may be applied, appear in the *Mechanic's Magazine*, No. 1351, June 30, 1849, p. 604.

Mr. Bourne has admirably adapted both of these inventions to river navigation in India. His idea of raising the wheels out of water, when not wanted, would, of course, prevent any impediment they might otherwise be to swift passage of the vessels through the water; and as barges were constructed so as to draw, when loaded, but six inches of water, there can be no doubt but that at double that draught they might be made to carry considerable loads; and the application of steam-power to rafts would enable them to ascend rivers at a very moderate rate of expense.

### ROYAL ABERFRAW EISTEDDVOD.

The grand contest for the silver harp took place on Wednesday, August 15.



SILVER PRIZE HARP.



WRECK OF "THE KESTREL," SCREW-PROPELLER STEAMER, IN THE BAY OF ST. SHOTTS.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)



The competitors were about fourteen in number, all of whom were highly complimented; the prize being unanimously awarded to Mr. Ellis Roberts (the Welsh harpist), of London, who was invested with the silver harp by Lady Fielding. This is the second silver harp Mr. Roberts has won, and the fifth Elsteddod (or Congress of Bards) at which he has been the successful candidate. Aberfraw in itself is a comparatively insignificant place, and many persons no doubt will wonder why a meeting of such importance was held there; but it was the seat of "Llywellyn, the last Prince of Wales," and the associations in connexion of the ancient Druidical Bards in the island of Mona, or Anglesea, fully account for holding a meeting so characteristic of Wales, on a spot, although now dwindled into what it is, a mere handful of houses, of so much Cambrian celebrity.

At the Elsteddod, prizes were also awarded for poetry, both Welsh and English; and also for home-manufactured materials, which productions display the ingenuity and industry of the Welsh mountaineer, and they would not discredit any manufacturer in England.

### THE HIGH LEVEL BRIDGE, NEWCASTLE.

This magnificent structure is nearly completed, and was partly opened for railway traffic on the 15th ult., one line of permanent rail having been laid down. In our Journal of May 1, 1847, we gave a representation of the Bridge itself, from a painting by Mr. Carmichael; and in our present Number we illustrate the roadway for carriages and carts, which is beneath the railroad, and forms one of the most striking and novel features in the design. This roadway is suspended from the great arches which carry the railroad; and it is impossible to imagine a more interesting and beautiful sight than this road from the huge span of the arches, diminishing in perspective, and the opening at the farthest end of the Bridge showing only like a bright spot in the distance. The pillars which carry the roads add greatly to the picturesque effect; and the multiplicity of pillars, ribs, transverse and vertical braces, produce such a combination of beautiful lines, to borrow an artist's phrase, as is seldom seen on bridges or similar erections.

The Bridge is 112 feet 6 inches high from high-water line to the top of the parapet, and the road represented in our Engraving is said to be 80 above the water. Six arches, each of 125 feet span, form the Bridge, and there are approaches from Gateshead and Newcastle carried on pillars similar to those represented in our Engraving. The piers of the Bridge are of masonry, and the arches, pillars, braces, and transverse girders, of iron; the balustrades of the rail and coach roads are also of iron. The roadway is 20 feet 4 inches wide, 20 feet high; and there are footways on either side between the great ribs of the arches, each 6 feet 3 inches in width.

In conclusion, we must observe that to Mr. George Stephenson the design of the bridge is due, and that he has been most ably seconded by Mr. Harrison, the resident engineer, and his assistant, Mr. Hosking. Mr. Dobson, of Newcastle, is the architect.

### LOSS OF THE "KESTREL" STEAM-SHIP.

THIS ill-fated vessel left Halifax on Thursday, July 19, at twelve o'clock P.M., having, besides the crew, twelve passengers, three of whom were for Sydney, Cape Breton. Owing to the thick fog encountered immediately after leaving the harbour, she did not reach the latter place until the afternoon of Saturday, when, having landed her passengers and mail for the Admiral's ship (then in port), and taken in coals, she proceeded on her way to Newfoundland at 5 P.M. On Sunday night the weather was very hazy, the wind blowing from the south-west. This continued all day on Sunday, the fog growing more dense as the vessel neared the Newfoundland coast. Captain Meagher was on the deck the greater part of the time, exercising the utmost vigilance and keeping up a good look-out on the part of the crew. The course steered was one point more off the shore than he had ever allowed in any of his previous voyages, and which he imagined would take him clear of every danger.

All went on well till half-past ten o'clock on Sunday night, when, without the slightest previous intimation of danger, the captain at the time being on deck and a sharp look-out kept from the fore-castle, the ship, going ten miles an hour, struck against the rocks, which subsequently proved to be inside of the western head of the much-dreaded bay of St. John's. At first the shock was not violent, owing probably to the jibboom and bowsprit taking the cliff in succession as the vessel ranged ahead. The engine was instantly stopped and backed, and the engineer, to whom too much praise cannot be given, immediately took all necessary steps for preventing danger from the boilers, by letting off the steam and drawing the fires. No effect being produced by this, as the packet was under all sail, the captain ordered the foremast to be cut away. The sea at this time was very heavy, and breakers on every side almost prevented the hope of saving the lives of those on board. Captain Meagher ordered a boat to be lowered, and into this four passengers jumped, two of them being women, and, with two of the crew, pushed off from the wreck, with a lead-line attached to establish a communication with the vessel, should they be able to effect a landing. This, however, was found impracticable, owing to the tremendous surf running; and, after a time, they cast loose the line and made out to sea, and next morning, at eight o'clock, ran the boat on shore on the beach of St. John's, having suffered dreadfully from cold and exhaustion during the night—the women having left the wreck as they came from their beds. All this time the vessel was beating with terrific violence upon the rocks, and threatened every moment to go to pieces. At length a way of escape was made clear. The carpenter, Mr. William Esple, succeeded in throwing a handspike into the cleft of a perpendicular rock, and, by means of a rope attached, climbed up to a place of safety. A hawser was then got on shore, and the passengers and crew drawn up from the wreck, which immediately afterwards filled and fell over. At daylight the horrors of the scene were more clearly revealed; the sea was making a clear breach over the vessel, and several of the oxen (of which there were fourteen on board), besides a horse and several sheep, were seen lying dead in the raging waters. The Captain all this time was doing everything in his power, and was, with the mate, the last to leave the wreck. He succeeded, through the exertions of the crew, who, by the delay caused by the act, lost everything save the clothes they had on, in saving the mail bags, which were handed up by another party at the same moment as the passengers. It is to be hoped that this attention to their duty will not be lost sight of by the authorities, but that some mark of goodwill may be shown without delay to these poor shipwrecked men by the benevolent people of St. John's. Having been very kindly received by the two families of the Finlays living at St. John's, several of the passengers crossed overland to Trepassay, whence a boat was immediately despatched for the conveyance of the people and mails to St. John's. The *Kestrel* was insured to the amount of £10,000 sterling.

**OPENING OF THE COAL EXCHANGE.**—We are authorised to contradict a statement which has appeared in several of the newspapers, to the effect that the new Coal Exchange will be opened on the 3rd of September. The building will not be completed at that time, and it will not be publicly opened until it is finished.

**THE ANCIENT SPIRIT OF HUNGARY.**—The following extract from the Berlin *Constitutionelle Correspondenz* is curious. It is curious in itself, still more curious as appearing in the organ of the Prussian Minister, Von der Heide. It indicates the feelings with which at least one Prussian Minister contemplates the subversion of Hungarian rights and liberties:—"We read in history of a certain King, named Peter, who reigned in Hungary 800 years ago, and who came to a wretched end. He had been placed on the throne of his uncle, St. Stephen, and it is reported of him that, in return, he was cruel to his subjects, until they rose against him. Tradition is wrong. His crime was far more modern; one might say it was a diplomatic crime. Being a German, and having not one feeling in common with the gallant people over whom he reigned, he attempted to suppress the nationality of the Magyars, and to Germanise their country. He considered the state in which the Magyars were the conquerors and the Slavonians and Wallachs the conquered, and he was not pleased with it. He would have it a unitarian state, and belonging to none of the native races; he resolved to make the empire of Hungary a *uni domini* state, a German state, with German manners, language, and Government. What he desired to do is expressed in his words: 'Omnes principes et potentates in regno Hungarie Theutonibus constitutum, et terram ejus hospitibus implebo, et eam suis rei sabiter in potestatem Theutonorum redigam;' that is to say, 'I will appoint Germans to all the powers and honours of the land; and I will people the country of Hungary with German colonists, and make it a German country throughout.' But the Magyars are not the people to stand quietly and allow their national institutions to be taken from them, on the strength of some paragraph of a spurious constitution, or on the strength of some other Sovereign by diplomatic will and behest. If the present generation of Austrian statesmen are not aware of this fact, they can learn from history what the fate of foreign usurpers was in Hungary so early as 790 years ago. To continue. The said Peter found the most strenuous opposition. The leading Hungarian families headed the insurrection against him: the people gathered to a landsturm. They compelled their leaders, Endre and Lerente, to swear that with them they 'trent et perirent in adinventibus aut quorum patrum suorum;' that they would uphold the customs and laws of their ancestors, or perish in the attempt. They deposed his Majesty Peter, and blinded him. Endre was elected to be King of Hungary, Lerente having declined accepting the crown. This had been the second rebellion of the Hungarians against King Peter, for the first rising had been suppressed by the powerful intervention of the German Emperor, Henry III. But the second rebellion proved too strong even for that great autocrat. His large armies got confused and lost, the Magyars fought their ground like heres as they were, and the Emperor was glad to finish the war by a convention. He confirmed Endre, and married his daughter to Endre's son. These things happened 790 years ago. In 1849 it is the old story. The ancient constitution of the Hungarians was threatened; patriotic men rose for its defence; the hereditary King was deposed; a powerful Emperor interfered by invading the country; but his success has not fully equalled his power. We expect a convention. We expect the termination of this destructive war, the safety of the most sacred rights of the nation, and the advent of a lasting peace. We expect that Europe will have learnt to distinguish between adventurers to whom nothing is so holy but that they attempt to destroy it, and a heroic nation which fights for its holiest rights. Surely, there is a difference between the flames which break forth from the dens of moral despondency and the fire of devoted sacrifice burning on the altar of patriotism and national independence! We ought to suppress the first, but we ought only to limit the latter."

### CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, September 2.—Thirteenth Sunday after Trinity. Fire of London, 1666. Full Moon, 5h. 18m. P.M.  
MONDAY, 3.—Sun rises 5h. 16m., sets, 6h. 42m.  
TUESDAY, 4.—Sun rises 5h. 18m., sets, 6h. 40m.  
WEDNESDAY, 5.—Old St. Bartholomew.  
THURSDAY, 6.—Sun rises 5h. 21m., sets 6h. 35m.  
FRIDAY, 7.—Eunuchus. Hannah More died, 1833.  
SATURDAY, 8.—Nativity of the Blessed Virgin.

### TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE FOR THE WEEK ENDING SEPT. 8, 1849.

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
M. A. M. A. M. A. M. A. M. A. M. A. M. A. M. A. M. A.	M. A. M. A. M. A. M. A. M. A. M. A. M. A. M. A.	M. A. M. A. M. A. M. A. M. A. M. A. M. A. M. A.	M. A. M. A. M. A. M. A. M. A. M. A. M. A. M. A.	M. A. M. A. M. A. M. A. M. A. M. A. M. A. M. A.	M. A. M. A. M. A. M. A. M. A. M. A. M. A. M. A.	M. A. M. A. M. A. M. A. M. A. M. A. M. A. M. A.
1 50 2 10 2 30 2 45 3 0 3 20 3 35 3 50 4 10 4 30 4 45 5 5 5 25 5 45						

**ASTLEY'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE.**—Proprietor, Mr. W. BATTY.—MOOLTAN and GOOJERAT Six Nights longer; being the 86th, 87th, 88th, 89th, 90th, and 91st representation of the wondrous, successful, and brilliant Spectacle. On MONDAY, SEPT. 3, the Performances will commence at a quarter past seven, with the grand Military and Equestrian Spectacle of MOOLTAN and GOOJERAT; or, The Conquest of the Sikhs. After which, Batty's matches, SCENES OF THE CIRCLE. To conclude with the laughable Farce of THE INTRIGUE.—Box-office open from Eleven till Four.—Stage Manager, Mr. W. West.

**LAST FEW WEEKS OF THE PRESENT MATCHLESS ATTRACTIONS.** First Appearance of the Sea-Serpent on the Lake in these Gardens. An immense Pyrotechnic Representation of this somewhat Apocryphal Monster will be produced on MONDAY EVENING. Mr. Southby has exerted his utmost ability, to give, if not a correct, a most brilliant representation of this far-famed inhabitant of the deep. It will make its first appearance immediately preceding the Storming of Badajoz.—Complete success of a Grand Musical Melange, arranged in honour of her Majesty's Visit to Ireland.

**ROYAL SURREY ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS.**—MONDAY, TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, and THURSDAY, Gigantic Modelled Representation of the TOWN and FORTRESS of BADAJOS. Superb Menagerie. Promenade Concerts, conducted by Mr. Godfrey. Songs and Duets by the Misses Wells, Mr. G. Tedder, and Herr Hermanns. Solos by Richardson, Messrs. Collins, and Herr Sommer. Aerial Bridge, &c. including with the Storming of Badajoz, beyond all comparison the Grandest Pyrotechnic Display ever witnessed.—Doors open at Nine. Feeding of the Animals, Half-past Four. Concert at Half-past Five. Pyrotechnic Exhibition at Nine. Admission One Shilling.

**M. JULIEN'S BENEFIT** will take place on MONDAY, SEPT. 10th.—THE LAST SHOW of the SEASON for Dahlias, Hollyhocks, Miscellaneous Flowers and Fruit, on WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 12th.

**CREMORNE.—GRAND MORNING ENTERTAINMENTS.** THE EGLINTON TOURNAMENT and SPORTS of the HIPPODROME having been received on each representation with enthusiastic applause from a crowded and fashionable audience, the Lessee has the honour to announce their repetition for MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY, SEPT. 3, 5, and 7.—Batty's unrivalled Stud of 50 Horses. Encounters of Knights, armed cap-a-pie. Combats with the Mace. Double-handed Sword and Quarter-stick Fights, &c. Olympian Games. Chariot Races and Races on Bare-backed Steeds. Gladiatorial Fights by Herr Deillo and Troupe. Sword, Pistol, and Javelin Practice. Race by Monkeys, mounted on diminutive Ponies. Splendid Equestrian Quadrille. Gorgeous Tableau, &c., in addition to the various attractions of this Establishment.—Doors open at Two. Commence at Half-past Three. Admission, 1s.—N.B. On Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, Sept. 4, 6, and 8, a variety of Hippodromic Sports, including, for the first time in this country, the classic Scene of the Paces Aerial, represented by living artists, entitled LE CHARI D'ORLEANS.

**BANVARD'S GREAT ORIGINAL PAINTING OF THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER.**—Beware of Imposition.—Several spurious and incorrect imitations of the above great picture having been hurriedly prepared by parties of unprincipled persons, who are now imposing the same as the original in various parts of the kingdom, the public are informed that BANVARD'S GREAT PAINTING, as exhibited before her Majesty the Queen and H.R.H. Prince Albert, at Windsor Castle, is still at the EGYPTIAN HALL, Piccadilly. Open every Morning at Half-past Two; Evening, at Half-past Seven.—Admission: Lower Seats, 2s; Gallery, 1s.

**THE GROTO, in OATLANDS PARK, WEYBRIDGE.**—constructed by the Duke of Newcastle, at a cost of £40,000, IS OPEN, on Saturday, Sunday, and Monday Afternoons, for the benefit of the Weybridge Parochial Schools. Entrance, 1s; for a party of four, 2s 6d; for a party of six, 3s 6d.—Trains from Waterloo Bridge, and Stations of the South-Western Railway.

**ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.**—First Series of DISSOLVING VIEWS, illustrating ROME, with a Description embracing the most interesting points connected with the subject. Daily, at Half-past Four; and every Evening, at a quarter to Ten o'clock. Lectures on Chemistry, by Mr. J. M. Ashley. Daily, at Half-past Four; and every Evening except Saturday, at Nine o'clock. Lecture, by Dr. Bachoffner, on Master's Patent Process of Freezing Desserts, Ices, making Aerated Waters, &c. Exhibition of the Chromatopes. The Oxy-hydrogen Microscope. Diver and Diving-bell.—Admission, 1s; Schools, Half-price.

### TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"Mary."—A pedigree of the McDowalls of Freugh is contained in Nisbet's "Hereditary." Appendix II., 250 to 256; and more recent details may be found in Wood's edition of Douglas's "Peerage of Scotland." The McDowalls of Freugh succeeded to the earldom of Dumfries through the marriage of John McDowall, of Freugh, with Lady Elizabeth Crichton Dalrymple. The title was originally conferred on the family of Crichton.

"Niobe."—We are glad to assure our fair and loyal correspondent that she is most positively a true and legal subject of Queen Victoria.

"A Plain Englishman."—"Fortified by advice" is the proper translation. Literally, the words mean "being advised, fortified."

"Thomas," and "An Old Subscriber." Wales, shall be answered in our next.

"S. S."—The derivation of Theodolite or Theodolite (the word is found in both forms) is obscure, although the instrument and its name are comparatively of recent date.

"A Constant Reader."—Newton. We cannot undertake the matter.

"An Admirable Friend" may see an excellent painting of Mlle. Alboni at Messrs. Cramer and Beale's, the music publishers, in Regent-street.

"J. P. T."—The passport must be further visé.

"J. H. D."—Dublin.—Your letter has been forwarded to the writer of the article in question.

"A Subscriber."—The address of the Board of Health is Gwydyr House, Whitehall.

"Εραυμένης."—The protection afforded by the English Law of Copyright extends only to works published in England: a work published in Greece or Turkey will have no claim upon such protection until a law of general international copyright be passed. Neither is any reward offered in such cases by our Government. The Sovereigns of other countries confer honorary medals or authors, as we recorded, a short time since, of the King of the Belgians presenting a gold medal to an English author.

"Mr. Moore."—Parts 71 to 77 of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, price 2s. 6d. each, contain the Numbers you require—January to August.

"P. G."—Received and complied with; but we hint that the request be not repeated.

"Rex" and "L. C. S."—Received.

"A Subscriber."—Our obliging Isle of Wight correspondent has never heard "the island" spoken of as famed for fishing. There are, however, abundance of trout in a stream near Calbourne and Shalfleet, at the east end of the island; there are, also, a few trout in the Yare, which rises near Godshill, and runs to Brading Haven. Hogland, the author of the "British Angler," had excellent trout-fishing in the Medina, at Blackwater, about two miles and a half from Newport. There are very few trout elsewhere in the island.

"H. H."—Cape Town, is thanked for his letter and sketch, though we could not avail ourselves of his favour.

"Pronunciation."—Circencester is frequently called Cicester; but we do not think that Chichester can be pronounced Sister.

"A Tuft Hunter."—It is not necessary that the Consort be of the blood Royal.

"He jact."—The nearest heir to the throne, after the children of the reigning Sovereign, is the King of Hanover. Prince George of Cambridge is her Majesty's first cousin, being the son of her uncle, the Duke of Cambridge.

"J. W. C."—All peers beneath the style of Marquis are styled Right Honourable. A Marquis the Most Honourable. A Duke, the Most Noble.

"J. H. G."—We will endeavour to investigate the question about the eagle.

"Numis."—Winney, had better send or take the coin of Vespasian (of which he sent us a sketch) to Mr. Webster, 17, Great Russell-street, Covent-garden: it is a type frequently imitated.

"R. B. R."—Cheltenham.—See the "Handbook for New Zealand," just published by Parker, West Strand.

"Inquirer."—The Islington Cattle Market and Abattoir Company now propose to carry out their plan by shares fixed at £1 only, to be paid at once; a principle calculated to meet the circumstances of the times.

"A. W."—Lavenham.—A good treatise on Photography, and the Prepared Paper, may be had of Knight, Foster-lane, Cheapside.

"M. S. T. X."—By interest with a commanding officer: the punishment is inflicted at the barrack-yard.

"A Constant Reader."—See the article on Logarithms, in the "Penny Cyclopaedia."

"Meteorological."—Manchester.—Apply respecting the Graduated Glasses to Horne and Co., 113, Newgate-street.

"P. B."—Southampton.—Thanks.

"A Constant Reader."—Liverpool.—The recent additions to Balmoral are principally accommodations for the Royal suite.

"X. Y. Z."—See Fleming and Tibbins's "Grand Dictionary," an excellent authority for technical terms.

"X. Y. Z."—Dumfriesshire.—Lightning is invariably accompanied by thunder; but lightning is sometimes perceived without any report of thunder, because the flashes proceed from an extremely distant storm. The flash which starts from a cloud one mile and a half distant may be perceived at one hundred and forty miles distance; the report of the thunder, on the contrary, cannot be heard more than sixteen or eighteen miles.

"E. B."—The amount named will purchase a Government life annuity of about £118 per annum. Many of the old established life insurance offices give rather more, and with equal security. For a Government annuity you must apply at the National Debt Office, Old Jewry.

"E. L. T."—We shall not lose sight of the subject of your letter.

"Cheirensis."—had better inquire, say, at Fortnum and Mason's, Piccadilly.

"E. M. D."—Clifton.—Lord Coltenham was born in 1783. The age of the lady in question is, we believe, 53.

"H. W. M." and "J. H."—Address Mr. Mansfield, care of Mr. Hare, 108, Fleet-street.

"Plato."—Mum is brewed from wheat malt, chiefly at Brunswick. It may be bought in London at wine vaults, or distillers. It is strong, and "Plato" had better take care of his head.

"A Correspondent."—Lola Montes first appeared in London as a dancer.  
"Q. E. D."—Bervick.—The lion on Northumberland House looks towards the Strand. Humboldt's "Cosmos" is completed; but another work, "Aspects of Nature," from the German of Humboldt, is daily expected.  
"J. S."—It is a popular error to suppose that second cousins may not marry, though first cousins may.  
"A Saxon" is thanked.  
"C. R. T. M."—It has long been a popular but erroneous notion that the "death warrants" of those criminals to whom mercy is refused are signed by the Sovereign. There is, however, an instrument signed by the officer who receives the Royal orders from the Sovereign in council.  
"Inquendo" should provide himself with a little work on the "Funds," published by Wilson, Royal Exchange.

**THE QUEEN IN IRELAND.**—The auspicious event of HER MAJESTY'S VISIT TO IRELAND, and the "Excursions to the Lakes of Killarney," is Published in a separate Part of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, entitled the "Part for Ireland," in an appropriate wrapper, containing Six Numbers of the Journal, price 3s.

### BOOKS, &c. RECEIVED DURING THE WEEK.

A Few Words on Bathing.—Scraps and Sketches, by Sparkle.—Charlotte Temple.—Rutherford's Border Handbook.—Soyer's Modern Housewife.—Crayford (2 vols.).  
Music.—The Circassian Captive.

## THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1849.

THE latest intelligence from Rome leads to the belief that the Pope and his Cardinals have learned nothing from the teachings of adversity; and that they have entered upon a course of reaction which can but lead to a renewed outbreak against their authority, as soon as the pressure of the physical force of their French allies is removed from the throats of the people. Even General Oudinot has remonstrated with the triumvirate of Cardinals, who seem determined to do all that lies in their power to destroy the Papacy; and the French Government has become seriously alarmed at their perversity. So far has the French Government proceeded, that they have superseded General Oudinot for not having exerted sufficient influence to prevent the Pope and his advisers from pursuing the unfortunate policy of exasperating the Romans, by returning to all the antiquated tyranny of the past. It remains to be seen whether his successor will be more fortunate, or whether the Pope will afford one more and very striking proof of the truth of the old dictum, that he who is doomed to ruin is first of all deprived of his senses. In the meantime, the prospect of the permanent tranquillisation of the Roman people, and the establishment of the Papacy upon a basis that shall afford satisfaction to the friends of constitutional and responsible Government, is anything but favourable. The Pope only remains Pope by favour of the French President, and seems to be doing his best to deprive himself even of that protection.

THE most inattentive observer of the daily drama of life, as portrayed in the public journals, must have been painfully impressed by the recent frequency of murders in England. There is scarcely any kind of atrocity which has not been afforded by our criminal annals within the last few years. Such crimes as those committed by Rush, and by the Mannings—the latter, in its cold-blooded hideousness, even surpassing in accumulated horror the fearful tragedy of Stanfield Hall—make Englishmen blush that such things should occur in the bosom of a civilisation that boasts to be so advanced as ours. Amidst the shame we feel, there is, however, the consolation which some of our daily contemporaries have endeavoured to administer, that such deeds do not go unpunished—that detection is sure to dog the footsteps of crime—that the guilty wretch, flying on the wings of steam thirty miles an hour, is tracked by a swifter messenger—and that the lightning itself, by the wondrous agency of the electric telegraph, conveys to the remotest parts of the kingdom an account of his crime, a description of his person, and an incentive to the officers of justice, in the shape of a promised reward, for his capture and conviction. The case of Tawell was one exemplification of the benefits conferred by science in the apprehension and speedy punishment of a great criminal. That of Mrs. Manning, a woman in comparison with whose blackness of guilt the memory of Tawell appears white, is a still greater warning to future criminals of the folly of crime and the certainty of punishment. We willingly accord to the police the high merit of the keenest intelligence and the most admirable activity in managing the arrest of Mr. and Mrs. Manning, and would extend our praise to every department of the Government that has been instrumental in rendering impossible the escape of such criminals. So far, the Law and its officers, the State and its servants, have conferred a high benefit upon society, and done much, not merely to punish present offenders—the least part of the duty of the State—but to deter from, and prevent the commission of such crime in future—a duty far higher and more important. It is upon this latter point, that, dismissing the case of the Mannings, and leaving it to the high tribunal of offended justice, we think it desirable that the attention of public men should be drawn to another kind of murders, still more common in England, which the law might do much to prevent altogether. We allude to cases of poisoning, which our assize reports prove to be very greatly on the increase, and for the commission of which the defective state of our law and police regulations unhappily affords too many facilities. It is recorded that in the days of the infamous Italian poisoners, La Spara and La Tophania, "ladies put poison bottles on their dressing-tables as openly, and used them with as little scruple upon others, as modern dames use lavender-water or eau de Cologne upon themselves." We have not reached such a point of depravity as this. The crime of poisoning is no longer practised by the rich, the powerful, and the educated, as in times gone by. It has, however, descended to the multitude; and the women of England of the lowest and most ignorant class are proved to be addicted to this crime, for the sake of pecuniary profit, to an extent which is sufficient to throw disgrace upon the national character in the eyes of all Europe. We need not allude more particularly to individual cases, in which wives have poisoned their husbands, and mothers their grown-up sons and daughters, as well as their young babes, in order to draw the miserable sums due for their burials from the burial clubs. The cases are too notorious; and it is but too probable that many such cases are never brought to light at all. It is in the prevention of these crimes that the law might very obviously be employed with the greatest certainty and advantage. The sale of poison is too open in England; the difficulties in the way of procuring it are not sufficiently great. This evil might be remedied by compelling every vendor of poison to register the name and address of every purchaser, together with the date of sale, and the alleged purpose for which the poison was procured. This would of itself be a great, and in many instances a sufficient, impediment in the way of the poisoner. The next great service which the law might render, would be to deprive the crime of a pecuniary motive, by rendering illegal any money payments by burial clubs. These institutions may be, and, with all their abuses, have been, the means of effecting much good among the poorer classes, to whom the expense of funerals is a serious infliction, only to be provided for by the club system. But the money payments, and the power of registering the same person in several clubs, so as to render the death an obvious source of pecuniary gain to the survivor, have acted as premiums upon mur-



der, and induced ignorant, degraded, and wicked women to speculate in the life and death of their own offspring, and those who should be nearest and dearest to them. One simple remedy, without interfering in any degree with the real advantages of these clubs to the poorer classes, would obviate the evil, and render murder unprofitable. The Legislature has but to declare that the burial clubs themselves, and not the survivors, shall pay all the expenses of these insured funerals and the end will be attained. Let no money pass into the hands of the insurers, and subscriptions to more than one club will be discontinued as a matter of course. The crime of poisoning, no longer meeting a pecuniary reward, will have no other motive than the rare incentives of revenge or hate; and the diabolical speculation in life and death will cease for want of aliment. It is well for society that such wretches as the Mannings should meet punishment at the hands of the law. It will be still better if the law, by any simple enactment, can render such horrible poisonings as those alluded to, unprofitable or impossible.

THE Indian Mail of the 25th of July brings intelligence which will allay the public anxiety caused by the previous arrival. The rumour that Gholab Singh intended revolt is alleged to be groundless; as is that, also, of the hostile manifestations of Dost Mohammed. Moolraj, whose gallant defence of the fortress of Mooltan invested him with a certain degree of interest in the estimation of military men, has been found guilty of participation in the murder of Messrs. Anderson and Vans Agnew, and sentenced to death. The punishment, however, has been commuted to imprisonment for life in the fort of Chunar. The mail brings no other intelligence of importance or interest.

#### CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

FAST DAY.—The Lord Bishop of Salisbury having appointed Friday (yesterday) to be set apart as a day of humiliation and prayer, in consequence of the national visitation with which this country has been afflicted by the prevalence of cholera, a special service was consequently held at the Cathedral, and in the parish churches of Salisbury, on that day.

THE DEAN OF HEREFORD.—We regret to hear of the serious illness of the Very Rev. Dr. Merewether, Dean of Hereford. His friends in that Cathedral city had some reason to feel alarmed respecting him during the past week.

VACANCIES.—Winterbourne-Whitchurch V., Dorset, dio. Saru.; £97, with residence; Rev. J. Tyrwhitt, dec.; patron, Bishop of Salisbury. Chalfont R., Sussex, dio. Chichester; £176; Rev. R. F. Fuller, dec.; patron, A. E. Fuller, Esq.

PREFERRMENTS.—Rev. George Andrews, M.A., to be one of the chaplains to the Bishop of Peterborough. Rev. T. W. Harman, M.A., late curate of Calster, and now rector of Marholm, to be an honorary canon in the Cathedral of Peterborough. Rev. Arthur Mozley to the curacy of Hingham, Norfolk, diocese of Norwich. Rev. W. Dodd to Chillingham V., Northumberland; value, £340 with residence; pat., the Bishop of Durham. Rev. Richard Buckridge, to the Incumbency of St. Andrew's, Newcastle, diocese of Durham. Rev. G. C. Hutchinson, of Christ Church, Oxford, to be rural dean of Campden, Gloucestershire. Rev. W. F. Fortescue, to Chesterton V., Oxfordshire; £200 with residence; pats., New College, Oxford.

A new and beautiful church at Brighton will be consecrated on Thursday, the 18th October, by the Lord Bishop of Chichester.

#### THE CHOLERA.

(To the Editor of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.)

THE present alarming epidemic has led to the publication of so many remedies, of such confused and opposite qualities, that I think it of the greatest importance every person who can read should have the opportunity of using some portion of common sense and judgment in this matter. I have seen recommended (as certain specifics) acids and alkalis, stimulants and sedatives, soures and sweets, liquids and solids, cold and heat—without any reference to conditions or circumstances.

Now, there is a work published under the authority of the Royal College of Physicians, called the "London Pharmacopoeia," consisting of a series of formulae or prescriptions for the compounding of remedies, which, from experience and scientific knowledge, are deemed the best for the numerous complaints to which human flesh is heir. What can be more simple than stating that the chalk mixture (Mist. Creta.) is the remedy in the "Pharmacopoeia," and generally prescribed by physicians for diarrhoea; and, as nearly all cases of cholera are preceded by a derangement of the bowels, symptomatic of the bilious sickness or diarrhoea, which is always so common at this season of the year, it follows as a matter of course that this remedy should be employed wherever derangement of the bowels exists. The compound chalk mixture can be procured at any druggist's, and should not be an expensive medicine, as it consists only of chalk, gum-arabic, cinnamon-water, and a little sugar; to this may be added with advantage a certain quantity of some of the preparations of opium. In the absence of a medical man, this remedy is, perhaps, the most useful to employ, and would certainly, by checking the diarrhoea, prevent the disposition of the complaint to assume a more malignant form. When, by carelessness, the diarrhoea has been neglected, and symptoms of cholera are presented, the most active agents are necessary. During collapse, the functions of the body are undoubtedly prostrate; consequently, more good must be expected from the application of stimulants, internally and externally, than from the employment of such remedies as require for the promotion of their powers a more active state of the organs of absorption, &c. The application of heat externally is, probably, the most important agent during collapse; but there is some inconvenience and difficulty in this matter. Perhaps the simplest and most convenient method would be to envelope the patient in a blanket, and seat him on an ordinary cane-bottomed chair; then conduct the steam from a kettle by means of a piece of vulcanised India-rubber tube tied to the spout of the kettle, the other end terminating in a flannel bag, or a piece of blanket may be loosely rolled round it: this would constitute a steam bath, the materials for which are accessible to everybody. The other remedies at this stage of the attack could only be judiciously employed by a medical man. I am quite sure, from experience, that if proper attention had only been paid to the first symptoms or antecedents of cholera, in most of those cases which have terminated fatally, the attack would not have entered or reached the malignant stage. The formula for the compound chalk mixture is this:—Prepared chalk, half an ounce; white sugar, three drachms; gum arabic, six drachms; cinnamon water, one pint. To this might be added with advantage one drachm of the tincture of opium. Two or three tablespoonfuls of this mixture should be taken every three or four hours, and the patient kept perfectly quiet in the horizontal position or in bed.

I am aware that other valuable remedies and suggestions have been published; but, as they differ from that authorised by the Pharmacopoeia, and are, besides, so mixed up with the quackery and nonsense of hydropathics and amateurs in medical science, a good selection is a lottery, and impossible, I deem it important that common sense should be allowed to settle the question by employing those remedies and means which are of established value; and not paying the least attention to the multitude of published nostrums. As an instance of the danger likely to result from the use of such "specifics," the following letter from her Majesty's physician, Sir James Clarke, is positive evidence:—

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES.

Sir,—The subjoined prescription, purporting to be a cure for cholera, has, I find, been widely circulated in the public journals—and among others, I believe, in the *Times*—as emanating from me. I shall feel greatly obliged by your permitting me to state that the prescription was never written nor sanctioned by me; on the contrary, I consider it absolutely dangerous in the dose, a tablespoonful (nearly equal to five grains of opium), in which it is recommended.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

JAMES CLARKE.

#### CURE FOR DIARRHOEA AND CHOLERA.

The following prescription by Sir James Clarke, Physician to the Queen, has been administered with perfect success, and saved life:—

3 drachms spirits of camphor, 3 drachms laudanum, 3 drachms oil of turpentine, 30 drops oil of peppermint.

For Diarrhoea: A teaspoonful in a glass of brandy-and-water.

For Cholera: A tablespoonful in a glass of brandy-and-water.

The above dose is for an adult. Smaller quantities, according to age, for children.

G. T.

OFFICIAL SUPPLIES OF STATIONERY.—The Customs Board having caused an inquiry to be made into the system of control exercised on the receipt and delivery of articles of stationery required for the use of the Customs department, for giving effect to the Treasury minutes enforcing the necessity of greater economy, it appears that since the commencement of the present year many descriptions of books which had been whole bound in vellum have, under the direction of the inspector of binding, at the Stationery-office, been half bound in cloth, the backs being bound in vellum, and that paper of second quality, but sufficient for the purpose, has been used, whereby a diminution of expenditure, under the head of books and binding, will be effected. Certain articles which have been heretofore allowed, but considered not requisite, have been disallowed, and directions issued, that, upon the receipt of demands for stationery, the examiner of such demands is not only to ascertain that the allowance is not exceeded, but that the demand is not made up of articles unnecessary for the conduct of the public business.

#### COUNTRY NEWS.

KIDDERMINSTER ELECTION.—The writ for the election of a member for this borough arrived in Kidderminster on Tuesday. The nomination is fixed for Monday next, and the polling (should there be any) for the following day. Mr. Best (Protectionist) and Mr. Gibbings (Liberal) are the only candidates in the field. It is expected to be a severe contest.

RETIREMENT OF ONE OF THE CANDIDATES FOR WEST SURREY.—A meeting of the liberal electors was held at the Crown Inn, Guildford, on Saturday last. H. L. Long, Esq., in the chair, which was well attended. Mr. Briscoe explained the cause of his retirement, which had reference to the expenses of the election. The manner in which he had, however, come forward elicited enthusiastic approbation. G. T. Nicholson, Esq., of Waverley Abbey, then proposed as a candidate R. W. Edgell, Esq., of Milton-place, Egham. G. Best, Esq., seconded the motion. Mr. Edgell said it was impossible to give vent to his feelings, the matter had come upon him so suddenly. In consenting to stand the contest, he might state that he was for civil and religious liberty in its most extended form; he was for an extended suffrage, when the vote would be considered, not as a privilege, but as a right, and men might not be tempted to buy and sell it. He was a free trader in all respects, yet he meant no mischief to the agricultural interest. Several questions, all of which were satisfactorily answered, having been put to Mr. Edgell, a committee was appointed to take the necessary measures for securing his return to Parliament for the western division of the county of Surrey. The Speaker's warrant has been issued, and the election is fixed for Monday, September 10th. On Wednesday the Protectionists had a meeting at Epsom, when Mr. Evelyn addressed his supporters. He declared himself, although a decided Conservative, to be an advocate for the admission of Jews into Parliament. Mr. Edgell, the Liberal candidate, has issued an explanatory address to the electors.

POST-OFFICE ROBBERY.—A most extensive robbery has been carried on for some time by the Downland messenger, named Thomas Thomas. Suspicions were created last week by the non-arrival of a letter from a tradesman in the town, containing four £5 notes. Inquiry was made, when it was traced to, and out of, the post-office, and no further. This led to decisive steps on the part of the authorities, and the messenger was taken into custody, and search was made: about 800 letters were found in his possession, of different dates, some opened, and others not opened. The prisoner was brought up for hearing on Monday last, and remanded.

WRECK.—The *Gitan* schooner yacht, belonging to the Earl of Lincoln, grounded on the Sand Head, off Ryde, on Friday evening week, at ebb-tide. She was shored up, and thought to be safe. As the tide rose again, it occasioned a motion in the shores, and these slipping in the loose sand, she fell over and filled. The *Echo* steam-tug and two yard lighters went to her assistance on Saturday, and succeeded in weighing her. She was brought into Portsmouth harbour early on Sunday morning, not much hurt in the hull, but her furniture, &c. is completely spoiled. Lord Lincoln was about to proceed to the Mediterranean in her on a cruise, which will now be postponed for a time.

BLACK ROCKS, LEITH.—Mr. Dall, R.N., superintendent of the Leith harbour and docks, has erected a safety beacon on these rocks. It is situated about 750 feet from the old beacon on the Black Rocks, bearing south by east, and consists of three strong iron rods, or posts, firmly batted into the rock in a triangular position, and rising conically to the height of 16 feet. These rods are surmounted by a light iron frame, or basket, 3 feet high, and 18 feet wide, which is reached by a ladder, constructed of iron bars, attached to one of the pillars. The height of the basket is 24 feet above low water-mark, and 4 feet above the highest level of spring-tides. It is capable of containing twenty persons, and will afford the most perfect security to life in every state of tide or weather.

THE GREAT BUSTARD.—One of these remarkable and now rare birds was seen by G. C. Waterhouse, Esq., of the British Museum, and a party of friends, in the neighbourhood of Stonehenge, on the 10th ult. It was exceedingly shy, and took wing readily, alighting on the ground again at a short distance. This it did several times, and at length disappeared, much to the disappointment of the party, who were anxious for a closer acquaintance with this *rara avis*. Its flight, though heavy, appeared to be very powerful, as it made rapid progress when on the wing.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—A deplorable accident happened at seven o'clock on Saturday evening, off the King's Rooms, at Southsea-beach, Port-mouth. Mr. Allen, a gentleman who had recently established at Somerset-place a seminary for young gentlemen, had, in the afternoon of that day, taken six of his pupils for a sail in a small yacht. The yacht had returned; and, for the purpose of landing on the beach, he had put his boys into a small boat or punt, and was stepping in himself, when the punt sheared off and capsized, Mr. Allen and the boys being thrown into the water. This occurred about a hundred yards from the shore: the yacht, having her sails up, could not render assistance. A number of persons on the beach witnessed the catastrophe, and rendered all the aid they could, particularly Mr. Hollingsworth and a soldier of the 77th. Boats put off, and the unfortunate persons were all picked up or saved, but most of them in an insensible state. One little boy, Lewis Jones, tried to swim on shore; he was, however, rescued by a gallant fellow from the beach, who threw off his coat and plunged into the sea, and brought the boy safe to shore. The man's name is Thomas Norman, a shipwright, belonging to the dockyard. Mr. Allen and the five boys, when brought on shore, were all carried to Mr. Hollingsworth's bathroom, and that gentleman and Mrs. Hollingsworth (as they have frequently done before in somewhat similar cases) rendered their personal assistance to restore animation, and also afforded the hot-baths, blankets, and other necessities to promote resuscitation. Medical aid was procured, and the boys were soon partially recovered; but Mr. Allen, who was not dead when brought on shore, soon afterwards ceased to breathe, and every endeavour to restore him proved ineffectual. He leaves a widow and four children (girls) to deplore his sudden and untimely end.

#### PEACE CONGRESS AT PARIS.

[In our Journal of last week we noticed the first day's (Wednesday's) proceedings of the Congress assembled in the Salle St. Cécile, Rue Chausée d'Antin; we now give a *résumé* of the second and third (last) days' business.]

##### THURSDAY.

M. Victor Hugo (the President) took the chair at twelve o'clock, and communicated to the Congress six addresses from Berlin, Danzig, Cassel, and other places in Germany, containing expressions of sympathy with the objects of the Congress; and, thanks having been voted to those cities.

M. Coquerel gave notice that all the public places would be open to the members of the Congress, by order of the Minister of Public Works.

A vote of thanks by acclamation was voted to the Minister, which appeared much to interest the French visitors present.

The President announced that the discussion on the second article of the programme, "general disarmament," would then be taken; when

The Rev. M. Coquerel, Protestant pastor, said, we have here 600 or 800 American and English, whose end is to establish principles of universal peace, in a capital where there are erected the greatest monuments existing in the world to the honour of armies. It is here the English and Americans come and say, "You do wrong to make war." It is an act of courage, for they speak to a people who love war. Let us endeavour to complete the work we have begun—let us endeavour to spread out the flag of universal peace until its shadow covers all the nations of the earth. We now have before us the question of disarmament; let France set the example. The speaker then went into a history of the foundation of standing armies, and traced the military condition of people previously to that epoch. Frenchmen, of all people, were most apt to military inclination and capability, and it was they who should first change this disposition, and France should set the example of disarmament. As to its being supposed impossible, he declared that there is nothing impossible but what is false, wicked, or unchristian; all else is possible, and all within our means of accomplishment. The speaker then resumed his seat amidst immense applause.

The subject was next taken up by Surin, of Holland, and M. F. Bouvet, member of the French Legislative Assembly.

They were followed by Mr. Vincent, from England, who supported the general disarmament, because he considered that the giving effect to moral force, in opposition to physical, was the great object of this society; but we had to encounter the most deep-rooted prejudices.

After a few words from M. Victor, of Nice,

M. Emile de Girardin said: There is little difference between the soldier of war and of peace—I am a soldier of peace. I shall lay before you some figures. What are you, gentlemen? The crusaders of peace. I will prove to you by figures the imperious necessity of disarmament. But France cannot take the initiative, it may be said; but if no country take the initiative, nothing can in this sense be accomplished. When you show countries that in their interest, you will have made much progress. It is said on all sides, armies cannot be reduced; and wherefore? The speaker then went into an inquiry as to the creation and increase of standing armies, and the former and present state of the army in France. It is said that France cannot reduce her army unless the whole of Europe shall reduce its armament. If this were true, it would equally apply to all reforms; for reform must commence somewhere. I wish liberty for France—that liberty that liberates man—that liberty that develops talent—that liberty that benefits the human race; and this is to be found in disarmament of all nations except two—England and the United States. The speaker then considered the state of the armies in the United States and in England, for the purpose of showing that their number was not so great as to endanger liberty, but that in France the amount was so large as to lead to bankruptcy and fetter liberty. On the completion of the means of transport by railway, one reason against the decrease of the French army would cease. The army was not a means of preventing revolution, but the means were to be found in a moral Government. As to the external reasons, if France would lay aside her insatiable love of conquest, the necessity for so large a force would cease. Who (said he) are the revolutionists? It is the Governments. [This produced an immense uproar, a portion of the auditory approving, and others disapproving, the assertion.] What are the consequences of conscription? The taking men from their families, from their industry, and from peaceable employments—and for what? To make them useless members of society. The speaker then went into a financial investigation to show the injury to the State of so large an armed force in France, and that it affected not only that, but all the best interests of society. Let us not appeal (said the speaker) to the passions, but the reason, and we shall have made considerable progress in the course this society proposes to itself.

Mr. Ewart, M.P., next addressed the assemblage, and was followed by Mr. Cobden, M.P., who was received with loud cheers, then ascended the tribune,

and spoke, in French, as follows:—I join with all my heart in the wish expressed by one of the speakers, that we could have one universal language. Nevertheless I am a little afraid that there might be a dispute, even among the friends of peace, as to which of the thousand dialects of the world ought to prevail, and that oceans of ink, at least, would be shed before it was decided. In the meantime let every country enjoy in peace its own dictionary and grammar; and it is on this principle, recollecting that I am in the metropolis of France, that I prefer to throw myself upon the well-known politeness of a French audience, whilst I address them a few words in broken French, rather than be guilty of an act of foreign intervention, even in the matter of language. So much has been said, and so well said, by the eloquent speakers who have preceded me, that I do not feel it necessary to add a word to the general argument, but I should wish to draw your attention for a moment to the manner in which the Governments of your country and mine have augmented their standing armaments, in mutual rivalry and defiance of each other. I speak only of our navies and coast defences, for we do not pretend to enter into competition with you in respect to your army. Do not be alarmed, Mr. President, I am not going to intrude upon the wise regulations of the Congress, which forbid our alluding to the politics of the day. Unfortunately, my grievance extends back for many years, and implicates several Ministries in both countries, for your present Government must certainly be exempted from all responsibility in the matter. During the last thirteen years you and we have been constantly increasing our navies, adding to our coast defences, enlarging our arsenals, building new basins for steam-vessels, and constructing fresh harbours. No sooner is the keel of another line-of-battle ship laid down in your dockyards than forthwith fresh hammers begin to resound at Portsmouth. A new forge has scarcely begun to work at Cherbourg when immediately the sparks are seen to fly from fresh anvils at Plymouth, and *vice versa*. The consequence has been that the cost of our navies has been increased 50 per cent. in a time of peace. My first objection to this is its supreme folly, for as both countries increase their naval strength in equal proportions, neither party has gained anything by the change, the only result being a pure waste to the amount of the augmentation. My next objection is to the extreme hypocrisy of this system; for, at the very time that all this increase of armament has been going on, our respective Governments have been exchanging assurances of mutual feelings of friendship and goodwill. If these professions were made in sincerity and truth, where was the necessity for more ships of war and more coast defences? An individual does not cover himself with armour in the presence of his friends, unless, indeed, he happen to be mad. But my greatest objection to these vast armaments is, that they tend to excite dangerous animosities between the two nations, and to perpetuate fear, hatred, and suspicion—passions which find their gratification instinctively in war. And here is the great reason why this Congress desires, in the terms of the motion now before it, to bring the nations into a system of disarmament. Now, how shall this be accomplished? Why, by teaching our respective Governments this little arithmetical problem, of which, in times past, they seem to have been ignorant, namely, that if two nations are both armed in a time of peace up to a certain point, say 6, they are not relatively stronger than if their armaments stood at 3, and that they would be equally strong relatively if they disarmed altogether. But you, the tax-payers of France, will see that there is an immense difference to your pockets. Do not, however, let us deceive ourselves with the idea that we shall easily succeed in teaching this little arithmetical lesson to our Governments. I speak from long experience when I say that no men are so difficult to teach as professional statesmen. They are so devoted to routine, and so fortified in self-sufficiency, that they do not easily believe that any wisdom exists in the world except that which radiates from their bureaux. Do you suppose, then, that they will listen readily to the advice of this Congress? On the contrary, they are at this moment laughing at us as Utopians, theorists, and dreamers; and yet, I think the result of their system, in a financial point of view, ought to make them more modest. I ask the Governments of Europe, "Can you continue your present financial system for ten years longer?" With scarcely one exception they must answer, "No." Is it, then, Utopian on the part of this Congress to arouse their attention to the subject—to point to the great gulf which yawns before them—to show that the danger of financial ruin, which they lose sight of, is far more imminent than the risk of foreign attack, which they so constantly dread, and so diligently provide against? Even in this, the lowest point of view, as a question merely of finance, you stand justified before the world, for holding this Congress of Nations. It is time that the people interfered; and the Governments of the world ought to tender you their thanks for having, by this fraternal shaking of hands across the Atlantic and the Channel, facilitated that process of disarmament which is called for alike upon every principle of humanity and sound policy.

The hon. speaker was constantly interrupted during this speech by applause, and at the close was most enthusiastically cheered for several minutes. He was then called on to give the substance of his address in English, which was equally well received.

The President then put the second resolution to the meeting, which was carried enthusiastically. The President then stated that he would propose to defer until next day the 3rd and 4th resolutions, and that he would propose to take the 5th, 6th, and 7th resolutions, which would not appear to involve any discussion.

The resolutions were then put *seriatim*, and carried. [We gave the resolutions last week.]

##### FRIDAY.

The President took the chair at twelve o'clock.

The sitting of the Congress was more crowded to-day than on the two previous occasions, and crowds were assembled in the side galleries who had been unable to obtain seats in the body of the building.

Several pamphlets were announced to have been forwarded to the committee on the preceding day, in furtherance of the principles of the society.

M. Coquerel said he held in his hand a small volume, entitled "An Essay towards the Present and Future Peace of Europe, by the Establishment of an European Diet, Parliament, or States." One motto to this volume was, "*Beate pacifice*;" another "*Cedunt arma togæ*." It was printed in London, in the year 1693, and its author was William Penn. (Cheers.) The very volume he held was the volume itself which William Penn offered to Queen Anne of England.

M. Coquerel announced that he had to inform the meeting that, by order of the Minister of Public Works, the grand water-works of Versailles would be set in motion on Monday, from two till four o'clock, in honour of the Congress of Peace. (Cheers.) These water-works were ordinarily set in motion only four times a year, and Sunday next was one of those days. The Minister, however, in consideration of the respect paid by English and Americans to the Sabbath, which precluded them from participating on that day in festivities, had directed that the works should also be set in motion on the Monday. (Great applause.)

Mr. Hindley said that both Americans and English could not do otherwise than receive this mark of delicate attention on the part of the minister with a sense of warm gratification and gratitude. (Applause.)

M. V. Hugo announced that at the present meeting, it being the last of this session, no written memoir would be admitted with the sole exception of one by Elihu Burritt—(cheers)—who had come from America to spread the doctrine of peace throughout Europe. (Cheers.)

M. A. Coquerel, Jun., then read in French the memoir thus announced, and which was received with great applause.

The Assembly was then addressed in succession by the Abbé Guignery, *curé* of the Madeleine Church, who was formerly a cavalry officer; by Mr. Walker, of Massachusetts, United States; Mr. Hindley, M.P.; Mr. Bodenken, a German; Mr. Miall, of the *Nonconformist*, and some other gentlemen; among whom was a Negro named Brown, who described himself as an escaped slave from the United States, and dwelt ably upon the necessity of destroying the great element of war in the American States, namely, the slave-trade. He himself had worn the chains of slavery, he said, for twenty years; and had he spoken in the capital of Republicanism the words he said in Paris, he would have been strung up by the neck. Mr. Pennington, also an escaped slave, addressed the meeting likewise.

The third resolution having been carried, the meeting adjourned for a short time.

The Chairman, on the resumption of the sitting, proceeded to read the fourth resolution, thus worded:—"The Congress strongly disapproves of all loans and taxes destined to promote wars of ambition or conquest."

Mr. Cobden, M.P., in speaking to the resolution, read extracts from the late sanguinary proclamations of General Haynau, the Austrian Commander-in-Chief to the Hungarians, and then said, "I ask you, whilst your flesh creeps and your hair bristles with horror at these quotations, has war borrowed any of the charities of Christianity? Have modern warriors repudiated the practice of the barbarians of antiquity? For my part I can see no difference between Attila and Haynau; between the Goth of the fifth and the Goth of the nineteenth century. But we address ourselves to those who, by their loans really hire and pay the men who commit these atrocities; and we say, 'It is you who give strength to the arm which murders innocent women and helpless old age; it is you who supply the torch which reduces to ashes peaceful and inoffensive villages, and on your souls will rest the burden of these crimes against humanity.' I shall be told that it is useless to make an appeal to the sensibilities of men who, with money lying unproductive at the bottom of their pockets, are thinking of nothing but five per cent. I will undertake to prove, though I shall not weary you with an opinion upon the subject, that peace will offer a far better field for the employment of the savings of agriculture than the field of battle, and that she will afford a much more profitable investment for the accumulations of industry than in partnership with Haynau and Co. This discussion will be raised again and again in various places. The Congress of Nations will make the tour of the civilised world.

The resolution was adopted, and the proceedings terminated at six o'clock, with votes of thanks to the French Government for its courtesy to the Congress, and to M. V. Hugo for his conduct in the chair; nine cheers (*à l'Anglais*) being given by the assembly, led on by Mr. Cobden.

A *soirée* was given to the members of the Congress on Saturday; and a *déjeuner* at Versailles on Monday, as noticed elsewhere in the present Number.

#### THE ILLUSTRATIONS.

The accompanying portraits, and the scene of the Congress, are from Drawings by our Artist, whom we dispatched specially to Paris, to enable us the more faithfully to illustrate this memorable meeting.

The sittings of the Congress were held in the Salle St. Cécile, Rue Chausée d'Antin, a large and elegant apartment, holding about two thousand persons. It was decorated for the occasion by the flags of various countries mingled together in *jaiseaux*. The profusion of crimson draperies, the lavish gilding, and massive chandeliers produced a very imposing effect. A platform was erected at one end of the room, and in front of it a temporary tribune, from which the speaker addressed the assembly. Half-way down the hall, a barrier was thrown across, the space between which and the platform was filled with



## THE PEACE CONGRESS AT PARIS.



M. VICTOR HUGO, PRESIDENT OF THE CONGRESS.



M. V. MARIE-DOMINIQUE AUGUSTE, ARCHBISHOP OF PARIS, HONORARY PRESIDENT OF THE CONGRESS.

delegates from various parts of the world; the further portion being occupied by visitors, including a large number of ladies, whose light summer costumes formed a lively contrast with the sombre mass of delegates, the gravity of whose appearance was somewhat enhanced by the large number of fine beards among them. A gallery, the entire length of the room, was also filled with auditors. Before 12 o'clock on Wednesday the hall was crowded in every part. As the celebrities appeared, they were received with great enthusiasm. M. Victor Hugo (the President of the Congress) pronounced an eloquent address.

A letter was then read from the Archbishop of Paris, to whom the presidency had been offered, but which he was compelled to decline, from ill health. His communication, expressive of entire sympathy with the objects of the Congress, elicited loud applause. The recent publication of the Archbishop's enlightened appeal in behalf of Venice, quoted by us last week, was warmly remembered. We

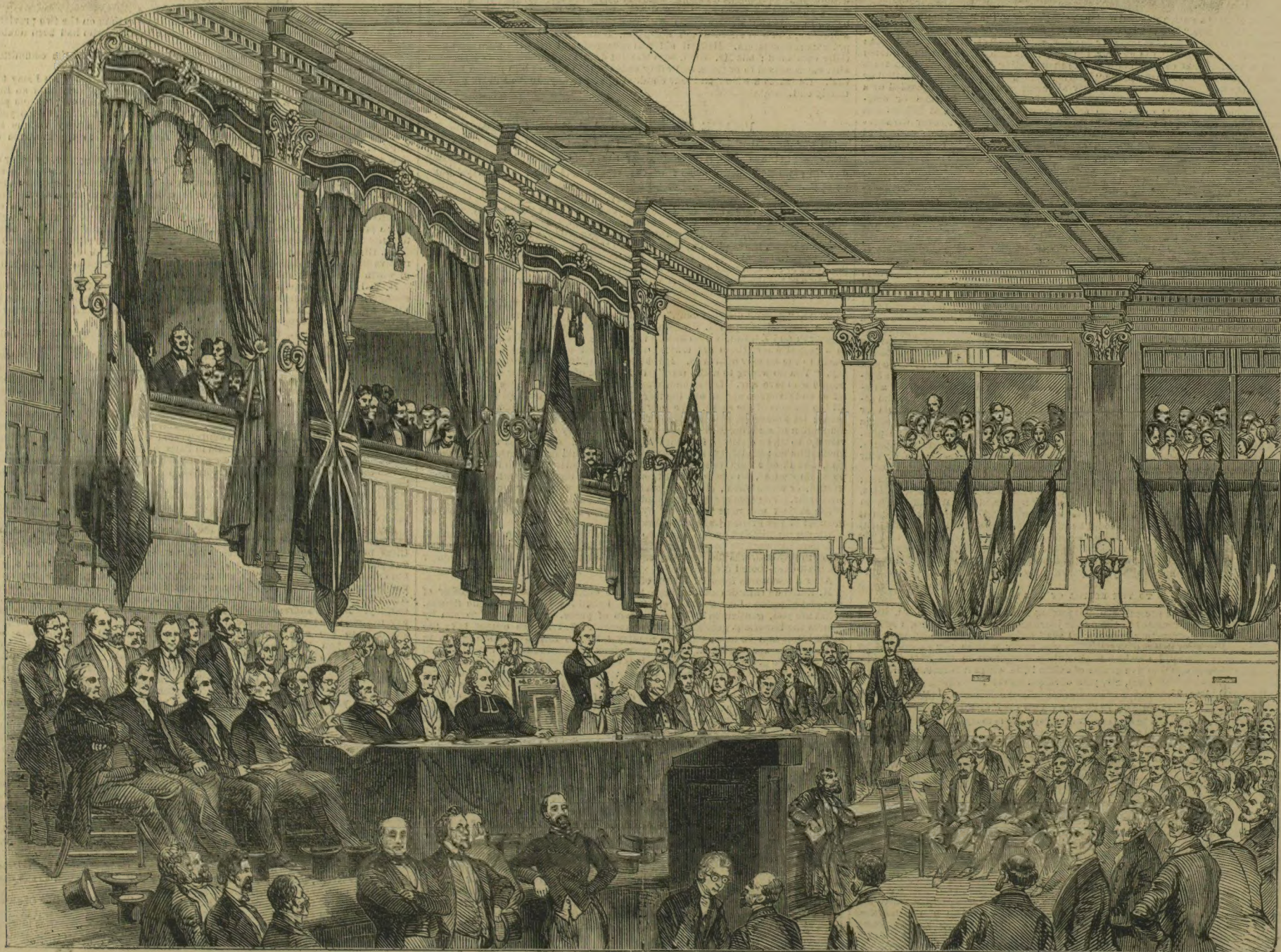
have noticed the different speakers in our report, but we may allude to M. J. Journef, who obtained leave to speak; but his visionary views were accompanied by tone and action so wild and ferocious, that the amusing amazement of the English part of the audience was quite excusable. The greatest earnestness and harmony pervaded the meeting, and every sentiment in relation to the peace and friendship of England and France was responded to with the utmost cordiality. The Rue Chaussée d'Antin presented many groups of striking character and contrast when the assembly separated: the French populace looked on with great interest, conversing on the objects of the Congress; the dashing *militaire* of France acquired an additional air from contrast with the members of the Society of Friends; and the picturesque Frenchwoman looked more piquant beside the mild sisterhood.

On Thursday the sitting was besieged with increasing crowds. It was then

announced that the Government had ordered all the public buildings to be opened to the members of the Congress, on showing their tickets; and also that on Monday the water-works of Versailles and St. Cloud were to play, for the special gratification of the Congress.

Friday's sitting was more crowded and enthusiastic than the preceding ones; and, in conclusion, the friends of peace express the utmost satisfaction and pleasure at the manner in which the French people have responded to them. The Government dispensed with passports and search of luggage. The party from England consisted of 650 persons.

The large illustration shows the opening of the Congress by Victor Hugo, with portraits of most of the principal characters around him. Accompanying is the portrait of Victor Hugo, the President; and of J. M. V. Marie Dominique Auguste, Archbishop of Paris, the Honorary President.



THE PEACE CONGRESS, IN THE SALLE ST. CECILE, AT PARIS: M. VICTOR HUGO OPENING THE PROCEEDINGS.



THE LIVERPOOL MUSICAL FESTIVAL.



EXTERIOR OF THE NEW PHILHARMONIC CONCERT HALL, AT LIVERPOOL.

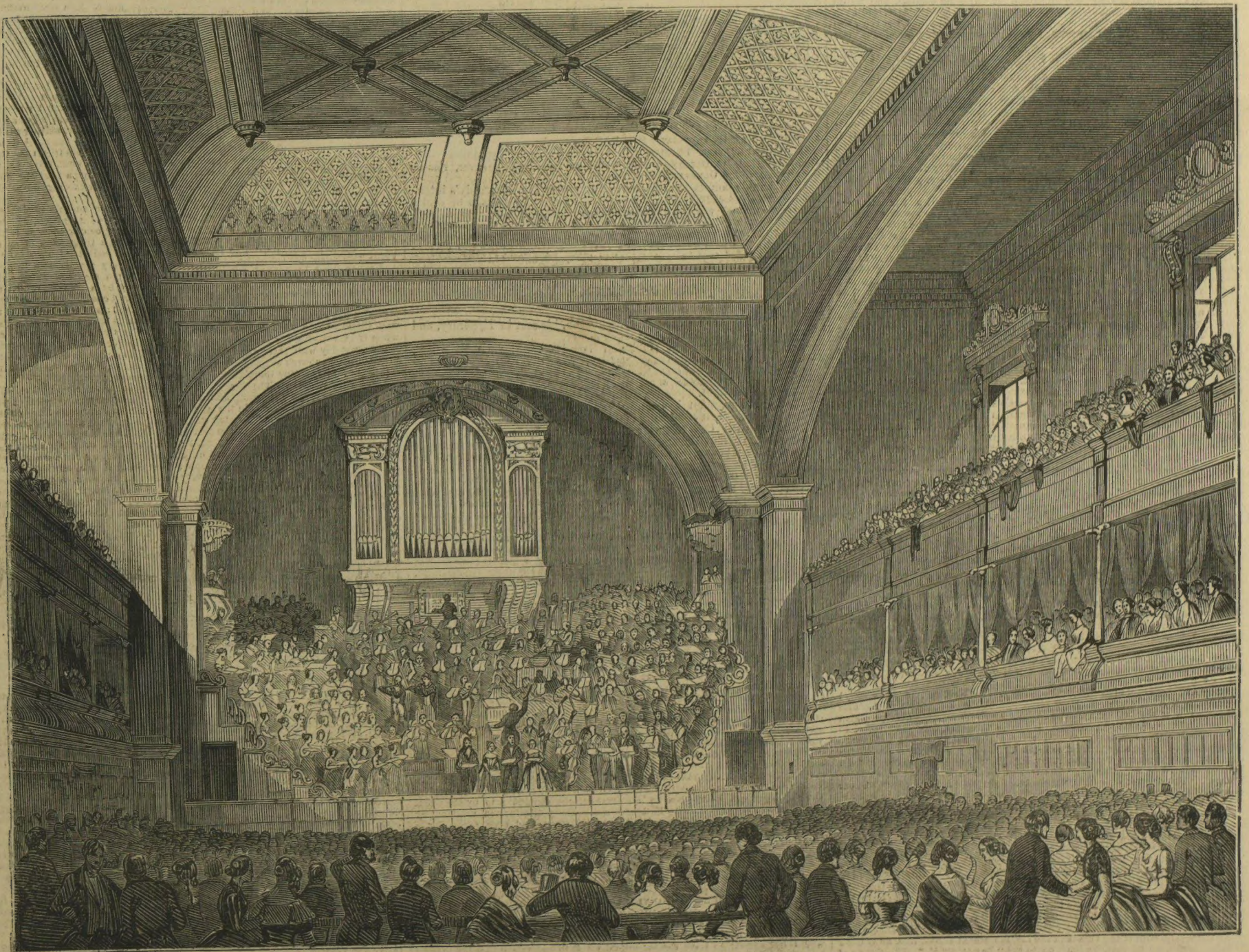
(From our own Correspondent.)

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday.

There has been no great musical festival in this town since 1836. In that year

there were four meetings in England, Manchester, Norwich, Worcester, and Liverpool, and there seemed to be a strong disposition on the part of the provincial amateurs to increase the number of these gatherings. The death of

Malibran, at Manchester, created such a powerful sensation, that the Liverpool meeting was seriously affected, and a financial loss resulted from the decease of the ever-to-be lamented child of genius, who was to have been the Queen of song



THE NEW PHILHARMONIC CONCERT HALL.



at the gathering. In 1836, for the sacred harmonic performances, two churches were employed; and for the evening concerts the use of the Amphitheatre was resorted to. Objections being strongly urged against the employment of sacred edifices for the holy cause of charity, a subscription was raised to erect a music-hall; but, ultimately, the project was taken up by the local authorities, and the magnificent edifice, St. George's Hall, was commenced. When it is to be finished, is uncertain. There it stands opposite the Railway Station, a splendid exterior, but with nothing done for the interior. It is proposed to combine in St. George's Hall, the law courts, public meetings, and periodical musical festivals for the town charities. It was not to be presumed, however, that a town like Liverpool, containing such a large body of cultivated amateurs, could rest quietly without some Rialto where musicians most might congregate. And yet how small a beginning was made, when not a dozen amateurs were wont to assemble and discourse as eloquent music as might be in St. Martin's Church. This small phalanx was under the direction of Mr. W. Sudlow, an amateur organist. About the close of the year 1839, the society was organised on a larger basis, for the culture of vocal and instrumental music; and on the 10th of January, 1840, the Liverpool Philharmonic Society was duly instituted. Recard the structure in Hope-street, which our Artists have engraved in this Number. Here is the result of the persevering labours of a few enthusiastic *dilettanti*—perhaps the finest concert-room now to be found in the world. For a considerable time, the performances were given in the Hall of the Collegiate Institution, but it was wanting in comfort and ill adapted for musical effect. It was resolved to raise money to build a new Hall, expressly for the Society. It was long before a sufficient sum was raised for the purpose; but the exertions of Mr. Branker, and other members of the committee, were eventually successful, by the adoption of the following plan:—The Hall was divided into stalls and private boxes, and galleries; and a price was fixed on each single stall or box holding six persons—the purchasers becoming entitled to them as transferable property, subject to the obligation of paying an annual subscription, imposed by the committee. The galleries are let to annual subscribers, or for the concerts singly. The foundation-stone was laid on the 23d of September, 1846, by J. B. Branker, Esq., the chairman of the Society.

The following is a description of the new Hall:—

Extreme length from east to west	175 feet.
Extreme breadth from north to south	100 "
Height from the ground line to the top of the choir	57 "
To the top of the roof	72 "

Style, external and internal, Roman-Italian, plain, but of bold character.

On the ground-floor, at the west end of the building, there is a large entrance-hall, approached from an arcade or piazza by three doors; and at each end of the Hall there is a commodious cloak and hat-room, &c.—one for ladies, the other for gentlemen; and attached to each room there is a withdrawing-room. At the back of these cloak-rooms, and communicating with the entrance-hall at each end, there are two handsome and broad staircases, which lead to the boxes, galleries, and grand promenade, or upper refreshment-room.

From the entrance-hall, and staircases on the west, north, and south sides, a wide corridor extends around the podium of the Music Hall, having on each of the north and south sides three folding doors, and at the west end two; thus providing eight ways of ingress and egress to and from the floor of the Hall. Of these corridors, the one on the north has three large doors for giving egress to the company, when dispersing, under a piazza, similar to, but more extensive than, the one on the west side.

The one on the south side opens to a convenient refreshment-room, extending nearly the whole length of the body or pit of the Hall. On the east end are two stairs that lead to the orchestra, which is placed in a covered recess. There are two doors that give access from the back street to the stairs which lead to the orchestra, and to four green-rooms for the male and female professionals; the lower green-rooms have each attached a dressing-room, &c.; the upper green-rooms have each a side box, overlooking the orchestra.

The great Hall, within the walls of the podium, measures east and west 106 feet; and the breadth, north and south, 64 feet. The height of the area to the ceiling is 65 feet.

The podium walls, on the north and south sides, are 10 feet 6 inches high; these, with the wall on the west end, which is 16 feet high, are divided into panelled compartments, filled in with perforated zinc for ventilation. The podium has a sub-tylobo in character, and finishes with a bold, plain cornice *en suite*. The panels are continuations of the cavities that are carried down to the air flues which surround the Hall, and which proceed from the fanner-chamber.

Over the cornice of the body of the Hall, up to the flat of the ceiling, a panel cove extends all round, with supporting stylos, and the panels are filled in with diaper open-work of *papier-mâché*. This affords an easy escape for the products of combustion of the gas jets that are placed on the top of the cornice all round the central elevated part of the Hall, and which are found quite ample for the purpose of lighting the whole house.

The external appearance of the building will be best appreciated by the perspective view. It is well proportioned, and beautifully balanced—simple in its features, but bold and effective. Medallion busts of Handel, Mozart, and Beethoven are on the summit of the building.

Mr. Cunningham is the architect of the new Hall.

We have seen most of the concert-rooms in the European capitals, and we do not know one more thoroughly adapted for the purpose than the Liverpool Philharmonic Hall. It was a magnificent sight, on Monday night, when the company rose up for the National Anthem, which loyally inaugurated the edifice. The band consists of twenty first violins, with Sainston and Blagrove as principals; eighteen second violins, with Watkins and Loder as principals; fourteen violas, with Hill as chief; twelve violoncellos, with Lucas; twelve double basses; and twenty of the brass, wood, and percussion instruments. The London players were the most famed in their departments. The verses of the Anthem were sung by Mdlle. Corbari, the Misses A. and M. Williams, and Madame Viardot.

The scheme of the first concert comprised chiefly pieces well known at our metropolitan concerts; there was, however, the novelty of a MS. Festival overture, composed expressly for the occasion by Benedict, who conducted it. It is in D, opening with an andante, and terminating with a spirited quick movement. It is brilliantly scored, Weberian in the forms, and exhilarating in the themes. The "Freyshütz" overture and Mendelssohn's "Wedding March" were also played. Mr. J. Zengher Hermann, who is the permanent conductor of the Society, directed this concert. We are not impressed, however, with his ability for such an office. He hurries the time in the instrumental works, and in the vocal accompaniments lacks steadiness. With the exception of a dramatic scene entitled "Andromaca," composed by Mr. G. A. Macfarren, there was no other novelty. It was sung by Madame Macfarren. There was a new tenor, Signor Nicolò Colas; but there is nothing to record in his favour. The Misses A. and M. Williams were encored in Wallace's quaint duo, "Love's approach." Vivier, in his exquisite horn solo, obtained a great encore; he played the same cantabile we have noticed at the Wednesday Concerts. Madame Viardot caused a marked sensation in the grand scene from "Der Freyschütz," and Alboni delighted the auditory in "Una voce." Herr Fornes and Viardot, in the *Marche* and *Valentine* duo, from the "Huguenots," were much applauded. The prayer in the market scene from "Masanello" was demaded twice, but the conductor took the time at the speed of an express train. Alboni, in the *encore* for Hummel's "Tyrolienne," gave the "Lucerella" "Brindisi." Bartolini, Polonini, Tagliacolo, the sisters Corbari, Mdlle. Jetty de Treffz, sang in divers concerted pieces; but still the concert passed off heavily, and the audience was remarkably cold. It could scarcely be affirmed that, Alboni, Viardot, and the Misses Williams excepted, any great impression had been made by the singers.

At the second concert, on Tuesday night, there was, however, much enthusiasm; and there were eight *encores*, namely—Fornes, in the air from Mozart's "Zauberflöte," "In diesen heiligen Hallen," superbly sung, in which he displayed a compass of two octaves, down to the lower E natural. Mario and Grisi, who were rapturously received, were encored in the duo "Tornami" from "Don Pasquale." Viardot quite electrified the auditory in the "Sonambula" finale, "Ah! non giunge"—another encore. Mario was called upon to repeat Beethoven's "Adeleida" (ably accompanied by Benedict), which he sang divinely; but he sub-tituted "Auge si pure," for Donizetti's "Favorita." Lablache, who was tremendously cheered, had to repeat the "Don Magnifico" dream, "Miel rampolli." Vivier had to play Benedict's "Scenes of my youth" twice on the horn. Mdlle. de Treffz was encored in Kücken's "Trab, trab." Besides these *encores*, Mario, in the trio from "William Tell," in which Aroldi learns the death of his father, "Troncar snodi di," sang with the most impassioned feeling. Grisi was not in her best voice at this concert. Ernst played his "Pirata" fantasia, but he was unwell and was not up to the mark. Piatti, by the way, in Monday's concert, played the "Sonambula" violoncello fantasia charmingly. The Spanish songs of Viardot were quite relished by the audience; and her brilliant pianoforte playing in the accompaniment was not overlooked. She has sung in English, German, Italian, and Spanish at these performances, and could add French and Russian if called upon. Charles Hallé was to have played Mendelssohn's pianoforte concerto in G minor; but the pitch of the instrument being too flat for the orchestra, he substituted the fifth book of Mendelssohn's "Songs without Words." The "William Tell" overture, in which the band took it into their heads to run away from the conductor, was played with such overwhelming energy, that the *encore* was inevitable.

The grand attraction of this Festival was the performance, yesterday (Tuesday) morning, of Mendelssohn's "Elijah," conducted by Benedict. It was the first time that this masterpiece of the sacred school had been heard at Liverpool with justice in all its majestic proportions. It was in this work we were enabled to appreciate the pure-toned voices and truly poetic feeling of the Lancashire chorus-singers. It was a rich treat to listen to the choral combinations of the composer sung in such a beautiful manner. Many portions have never been better executed than yesterday. The trebles have delicious voices, so truly musical. But it is not only that nature has been bountiful in bestowing the quality of the organ, as regards these chorists, but they possess intelligence, feeling, and enthusiasm, and are sensitively alive to the beauties of the composer's inspiration. In the power of sound in the *fortes* there was ample development; in the reading of the passages marked precision; and in the attainment of a *piano*, and the obervance of the lights and shades, there was almost everything that could be desired. The sorrowful supplication in the "Lord, bow thine ear," was exquisitely embodied. The chorale, "For he the Lord," was sung with intense devotion. The "Baal, we cry to thee," was full of character; and the "Hear and answer," and "The fire descends from Heaven," were replete with graphic power. The emphasis on the word "slay," in the "Take all the prophets," was quite thrilling. As for the *finale* of the first part, the famed chorus in E flat, "Thanks be to God," it was quite overpowering; and, breaking through all conventional restraints, the demand for the *encore* was vociferous. The rush of the violins in the last movement almost took away one's breath. In the second part, we must quote the "Be not afraid." The flutter of the stringed instruments during the passage, "As a reed is shaken by the water,"

gave a vivid realisation of the words. The descriptive scene, "Behold, the Lord passed by," was triumphantly executed. On this occasion, there were novelties in the cast for the London amateurs: Fornes singing the music of *Elijah*, and Mdlle. Viardot and Miss Catherine Hayes dividing the soprano parts. The Misses A. and M. Williams, Mr. Locke, Mr. Benson, and Mr. Machin had the remainder. Fornes sang powerfully in many parts. Nothing could be more impressive than his scene of the restoration to life of the Widow's child. What he requires is to moderate his theatrical style—to check his stage ardour. He has not studied the refinement of the Italian school, and, like the German singers, he drags the time too much; but Fornes is a distinguished singer. Mdlle. Viardot's delivery of "Woe unto them," and "Oh, rest in the Lord," were perfect specimens of refined and classical vocalisation. She was encored in the last air. Her interpretation of the scene of the "Queen" was also magnificent. The trio, "Lift thine eyes," sung by Miss Hayes, Mdlle. Viardot, and Miss M. Williams, was also sung twice. The execution was altogether very effective; and it would be invidious and unfair not to acknowledge, that every singer and instrumentalist evinced a conscientious determination to do justice to the composer's work.

THURSDAY.—The third and last evening concert took place last night. This morning Handel's "Messiah" has been given; and to-morrow, Rossini's "Stabat Mater" and Mendelssohn's "Lauda Sion" will terminate the musical performances. A grand fancy dress ball will bring the festival to a conclusion to-morrow night. In the scheme of the third concert were comprised Beethoven's Pastoral Symphony, and Mendelssohn's "Rhuyl Blas" overture, and Weber's "Jubilee" overture, with instrumental solos by Ernst (violin) and Bottesini (contra-basso).

The *encores* last night were Mario in "Il mio tesoro," when he sang the "Don Pasquale" serenade, "Com'è gentile;" Lablache, in the Tarantella "La danza," when he substituted one of his comic Neapolitan songs; the chorus from Weber's "Preciosa," Mdlle. Grisi, and the "Non fu sogno" of Verdi; and Bottesini, in his "Carneval de Venise" fantasia on the double bass. The Symphony was tastefully executed. Benedict conducted this concert with great ability. Mdlle. Viardot sang the scene from the "Prophète" finely, and Alboni dashed through the "Cenerentola" finale brilliantly. Mdlle. Corbari sang Mozart's "Voi che sapete" charmingly; and the Misses Williams, in the Mendelssohnian part songs, received their share of the applause. The hall was better attended than on any previous occasion.

FIVE P.M.—Handel's oratorio, "The Messiah," was performed this morning. The hall was fuller than the morning of the "Elijah." Madame Viardot was absent from indisposition. The air "He was despised," which she was to have sung, was allotted to Miss M. Williams. Mr. Reeves, it is stated, has been attacked with cholera. Mr. Benson took his place in the tenor parts, and acquitted himself creditably. Fornes was encored in "Why do the nations?" and the chorus, "For unto us a child is born," was also twice rendered. Mr. Herrman conducted. Miss Catherine Hayes, the Misses A. and M. Williams, and Mr. Machin sang very elaborately the music assigned to them. Grisi, Alboni, Corbari, Mario, Tagliacolo, Polonini, and Bartolini, sing at a concert at Manchester to-night, but return here to-morrow for the "Stabat Mater" of Rossini.

## THE THEATRES.

### SADLER'S WELLS.

This theatre re-opened on Saturday last, with new power and promise. The comedy of the "Tempest" was reproduced on an enlarged scale of magnificence and effect, and illustrated with scenery that formed really pictorial embellishments to the play. A new drop-scene, painted by Mr. Finlay, also, is among the general decorations of the house, which now assumes an appearance of elegance highly attractive. It was crowded in every part.

The entrance of Mr. Phelps in *Prospero* was most enthusiastically applauded, as was likewise that of Mr. Bennett in *Caliban*. There has been an accession of strength to the company. A Mr. Nye performed *Trinculo*, and performed it well. Miss Carlstein made her first appearance here as *Miranda*—the lady is a comic actress, having two or three seasons ago made her *début* at the Haymarket, in the *Widow Belmour*, a comic character, which suited her better than the Shakspearian and poetic ones now confided to her inexperience. Mr. Dickinson's *Ferdinand* was graceful; and as *Alonso* Mr. Marston looked both Neapolitan and royal. He was, indeed, well made up. The loudest applauses, however, were accorded to the *Ariel* of Miss St. George, who did both the spiriting and carolling with singular animation and grace, accompanied with so much intelligence, that her acting may be said to have aspired towards being what justly may be called an interpretation of the part. She was vehemently called for at the conclusion; Mr. Phelps, Mr. Marston, and Mr. Bennett having received the usual ovation before the curtain.

The tragedy of "Antony and Cleopatra" is again deferred, owing to the necessary preparations.

On Thursday "The Belle's Stratagem" was performed, for the purpose of introducing to a London audience a Miss Fitzpatrick, who comes with a considerable reputation from Dublin, in the character of *Letitia Hardy*. Her success on this evening sufficiently justified the reports in her favour; and we recognise in her an actress who will probably hereafter demand more than ordinary attention.

### NEW STRAND.

On Monday a new and original farce, in one act, called "Katty from Connaught," was produced. Its purpose is to exhibit Mrs. Alfred Phillips in an Irish character, and well answers that purpose. The plot is of the slenderest. *Katty* is a *Lady Mabel* in disguise, who assumes a part to recover a lost lover—a Sir George Ellis (Mr. Butler), in which she is assisted by *Lady Stanfield* (Miss Adams). The dialogue is pervaded by a broad humour, which is supported by the actress with a *naïveté* that lends a charm even to the gross. Mrs. Phillips is rising in reputation, and deserves her success.

The ADELPHI company at the Haymarket complete their performances this week. On Thursday "Paul Pry" was acted.

The MARYLEBONE Theatre will re-open early in September with Mrs. Mowatt and Mr. Davenport. Mr. Watts, the lessee, will, however, remove the company to the OLYMPIC at Christmas.

Considerable doubts have hitherto hung over Mr. Macready's intentions as to the scene of his farewell appearances; but it now seems to be settled that they will take place at the HAYMARKET Theatre—his engagement commencing with the 25th October, and continuing for two months. The Keans follow for the next four months. After which Mr. Macready returns for another two months. He then finally (?) quits the stage. During these two engagements, it is stated that he will appear in thirty-five different characters.

## IRELAND.

Lord Stanley is sojourning at Ballykisteen, his seat in Tipperary, and is hospitably entertaining the neighbouring gentry.

Mr. Macaulay arrived in Dublin on Tuesday night from Killarney, the scenery of which gave him great pleasure. Next day he left for Carrickfergus. A vast deal of assistance has been given to him in his efforts to procure information, and his account of the Williamite campaign will be the most interesting ever published.

The Lord-Lieutenant has handed over her Majesty's bounty (£300) for Belfast, to the funds of the General Hospital there.

TENANT-RIGHT ORGANIZATION.—It appears, by a printed circular transmitted to the Coleraine Tenant-right Association, that an organization is in progress amongst the tenant-farmers of the south and west to promote the establishment of legal security for the occupiers.

ENCUMBERED ESTATES COMMISSION.—The three commissioners, Baron Richards, Professor Longfield, and Charles James Hargreaves, Esq., have now been duly installed. Mr. Hargreaves took the oath of office on Monday last, before Chief Baron Pigot. The commissioners will commence their duties early in the ensuing month.

PRINTED LINEN CAMBRIC.—From this new and valuable development of the linen industry of Ireland, the province of Ulster is likely to receive a great impetus; and the schools of design, now opening under the auspices of Lord Clarendon, a most wholesome scope for the exercise of their artistic taste. Among the many happy results arising out of her most gracious Majesty's visit to Ireland, is the introduction of this fabric into a new sphere. Her Majesty, on that occasion, selected, for her own wear, a few dresses of this elegant material.

Richard B. Sheridan, Esq., M.P., is at present visiting the different workhouses in the west of Ireland.

Dr. Murphy, the P.P. of Fernoy, has been appointed Roman Catholic Bishop of Cloyne. The reverend gentleman was well known as a zealous clergyman, who took no part in political agitation.

TOURISTS IN IRELAND.—The Cork papers state that every train from the capital and every steam-ship crossing the Channel convey tourists from England, Scotland, the continent of Europe, and even many from the New World, to enjoy the beauties of the Killarney mountains and lakes, and the enchanting scenery along the Kenmare river and Bantry Bay, every one of whom, on his return, declares his expectations to have fallen short of the reality. Previous to the failure in the potato crop, the visitors to Killarney were, with few exceptions, persons residing in Ireland, and during the three famine years the number had materially decreased, leaving the hotels almost unoccupied; but since the spring of this year the hotels in the town and neighbourhood have been filled to inconvenience. This has been in a great measure occasioned by the facility given to tourists by an arrangement entered into by the Great Southern and Western Railway Company and railway directors in England, by which tourists are conveyed from London to Killarney, and back again, for a trivial sum. To convey an idea of the number of persons who visited Killarney, may be mentioned, that since the 13th of April to the 13th of last month the average number of beds occupied each night at the Mucross Hotel was forty-one, while the number of nights each visitor remained did not amount to three; of the entire number who this year put up at this hotel scarcely one-ninth were Irish.

THE YOUNG IRELAND CONVICTS.—There is a rumour prevalent that the father of one of the state prisoners has had an intimation from a high quarter that in the course of a year the punishment of exile will be remitted, at the special instance of the Queen. The relatives of some of the other prisoners would not appear to have similar hopes, for it is understood that the present intentions of Mrs. Smith O'Brien are to leave the country next year for the purpose of joining her husband.

## A LETTER FROM ROME.

August 17.

As the foreign soldier at the end of the pier is generally the first object that fixes the attention of the traveller entering Boulogne Harbour for the first time, so the French sentinel in his new position on the almost red-hot port of Civita Vecchia is certain to be the principal feature in the view from the steamer as it comes in. When we landed, we found the town crowded with French troops. The tricolor flag was floating from different official windows; and, closing your eyes, you might have conceived, from the hubbub around, that you were in Paris, near a barracks.

The road from Civita Vecchia—which is a poor place for such a thoroughfare, and chiefly celebrated for passport and custom-house extortion—to Rome, is dreary enough. Bagshot Heath, after a shower of hot dust, with a bad road over it, and an inhabited oven, made like a house, every three or four miles, might afford some resemblance to it, which upon comparison would be found very flattering. This dismal tract, known as the Campagna, encompasses Rome, without any variety, in every direction. Its chief productions are men, something between brigands and postillions, lame horses, self-made hay, and malaria. Everything about it is dried up, even the rivers; and the bridges, blown up a month or two ago, are now under repair, and span water-courses of glowing glaring stonies. If you travel by day, and keep your eyes open, the dust produces ophthalmia; if by night, and go to sleep, you come in for all the consequences of miasmata; and either way, the journey takes up a good eight hours, during which you are choked if you open the windows, and suffocated if you shut them. But as you have been taught from time immemorial, "when you go to Rome, to do as those at Rome do;" and as "those at Rome," in common with foreigners generally, have a great dread of air, and do everything that tends to exclude it from everywhere, you have nothing to do but be patient, and tolerant of garlic.

We entered Rome in a diligence—which at present goes or not, according to the chance of passengers, of whom there are very few—by the Porte Cavalleggeri; and passing St. Peter's, soon found evidences of the late siege, on either side of the "golden Tiber," as the clay-coloured river has been termed by highly imaginative poets. Clumps of houses around St. Angelo had been knocked down, or blown up, into heaps of brick-bats, from which patches of frescoed walls and ornamented passages rose up, here and there, in melancholy ruin. A stranger would have thought that the first step had been taken towards forming some great new street. This demolition, however, soon terminated; and then, as we passed along the narrow streets, more or less dirty, which lead to the Corso, the French soldiers were the only evidences of the late struggle. And these literally swarm everywhere. They are the sentinels at all the public buildings and places; they fill all the *cafés*, through all the churches and "sights," occupy the pavements, and form the chief audiences at all the theatres. In fact, just now, Rome would be rather solemn and dull without them, for they appear to be the only lively individuals in the place. At the same time their conduct is most unexceptionable, although they have made themselves as perfectly at home as if the Piazza Colonna were the Place Vendôme; and they are looking forward with much anticipation to the winter, when they have heard, there is a great deal of amusement. So that, at all events, theirs appears to be something more than a temporary occupation of the Eternal City. The proprietor of the Café Nuovo, a huge building which was formerly a palace, has found it to his interest to re-christen his establishment the Café Militaire Français; and Parisian methods of announcement are here and there visible in the shop windows; for money is frightfully scarce. Garibaldi marched off with so many scudi, that the present currency of Rome is chiefly paper, and notes are issued for sums as low as fivepence. A fellow-countryman, in changing one of Contti's circular notes for £20 this morning, at Torlonia's, received the sum entirely in paper, for which he could not get more than £15 in coins of any kind at the money-changers. To the comparatively limited treasury of a traveller this is a serious loss, and especially in the present case, where the holder was about to start for Marseilles, and the paper is utterly worthless beyond the frontier of the Papal States.

Fortunately "the Rome of the Cæsars" is unhurt and unchanged. The Capitol, which may be said, in some measure, to divide the modern city from the ancient one, appears also to act as a barrier to the troops, for, beyond its barracks, few are to be met with. They evidently find a greater charm in the present than the past. The graceful columns and arches of the Forum—so impressive in their solemn decay—still glow in the sunset, as they have done for eighteen hundred years; the wild convolvulus is not trodden down on the arena of the Colosseum, and the same pavement over which the triumphal pageants once passed to the Clivus Asyli, amidst palaces and temples, has remained unshaken by modern baggage and artillery. Even the modern Campo Vaccino has escaped the havoc and confusion of the siege. The beautiful white oxen, with their enormous and widely-spreading horns, lie about it undisturbed, under the shade of the carts that they have drawn from the neighbouring farms; and amidst the remains of the Palace of the Cæsars, the vine-dressers are hard at work, and the labourers are just now gathering the garden fruits, and packing it up for exportation round the old fountain. Of these the tomato forms the staple. They gather it when verging from the green into the red; when ripe, its apple forms a bright pleasing object amongst the ruins. The English burying-ground, near the pyramid of Cæsus Cæstus, is in the possession of the troops. Its walls appear to have made it a position of some consequence during the siege, as they are pierced from cannon in all directions. Some of the slabs are recently broken, and that over Shelley's child had been moved from its brickwork. The humble little gravestone of Keats remained untouched; but the whole place had a sad uncared-for aspect.

I have hinted that the Romans do not appear to be a very joyous people. One can scarcely conceive that the lowering and mistrustful looks encountered in the Corso belong to the same race whose frantic fun with the *confetti* and *moccoli* at Carnival time is a wonder of the world. To be sure, the present is not a very favourable period to judge of them from. Things are, however, getting a little more cheerful. The theatres have opened, and the placards of the acrobats and mountebanks appear upon the walls. Amongst them is our old friend the Courier of St. Petersburg riding his four horses at once. He is, here, however, the Courier of Terracina; indeed, it is remarkable in how many parts of the world this singularly unsafe and uncomfortable method of forwarding despatches appears to be popular.

The best supported theatre is an open-air one, on the ancient model, and situated, oddly enough, on the summit of the mausoleum of Augustus, which is a huge circular building; so that the performances may be described as taking place on the top of a vast tub. Yesterday I saw there a translation of an old minor theatre melodrama, "The Lear of Private Life," called "Il Pazzo per la Figlia." The subject is English, and a footman in livery was dressed in plush and gaiters, with a bright blue shirt, no coat, and a red sash round his waist. I never saw an audience so completely carried away by a piece. Whilst the virtuous characters were applauded to the echo, the evil ones, however well they played, were yelled and hooted whenever they appeared; and I do believe, if the audience had encountered them on their way home, it would have gone herd with them. These performances take place between five and eight P.M., and when it gets dusk a few lamps are lighted. As all over the Continent, Sunday is the great day with them; and last week, when the bells of San Carlo—the tower of which church overlooks the theatre—began to chime for vespers at the Ave Maria, interrupting the dialogue, there was a great uproar.

Wednesday was a religious festival and holiday, being the Assumption. The night before, the city was illuminated with small paper lanterns, stencilled with a rude image of the Virgin. In the absence of wind, there was no fear of these blowing over, or the conflagration would have been general. Mass was celebrated at all the churches; but the absence of the Pope, and the high dignitaries, diminished the pageantry. At St. Peter's, quantities of persons took their dogs in, which barked and squabbled uninterruptedly during the service.

The heat is tremendous; and long after sunset the granite of all the buildings is warm to the touch. The fountains everywhere are, however, most refreshing. No place can be so well supplied as Rome with cold, bright, drinkable water, which, independently of the great fountains, gushed forth in all sorts of courts and by-roads, and is turned to good account at the stalls of the lemonade merchants, in all sorts of cooling devices.

What the upshot of all the late troubles will be, nobody at present presumes to predict. They only venture an opinion that all parties are more or less in a fix. So that it is best to follow the usual advice of "Francia Moore, physician," when he cannot explain his own hieroglyphic, and "wait patiently for those great events which the year will bring forth."

Rome, Via della Croce, August 18th, 1849.

ALBERT SMITH.

NEW SCYTHES.—A trial has been made at Genlis (France), of a reaping-machine used in the north of France, under the various names of Belgian scythe, *sape*, *quiet*, &c. It is of the same form as the scythe blade, though a little smaller and more curved, and is fixed with a strap to a very short handle. The reaper makes use of it with his right hand, by an easy movement, causing little fatigue. He has in his left hand a hook, fixed to the end of a small handle, of very light wood, with which he holds the wheat while giving the cut with the *sape*. This instrument, worked in the above manner by a young man twenty-two years of age, appeared to all the farmers and intelligent labourers present to furnish great advantage over the sickle and rake scythes. It cuts as close to the ground as may be desired, does not shake the ears, and consequently does not cause the grain to fall out. The reaper does not want (as is the case in using the rake-scythe) an assistant to follow him to pick up what is left behind; his hook performs that office with the greatest facility, and much better; it allows nothing to fall, and collects the corn into bundles of the required size with surprising regularity. It offers, in the most evident manner, a saving of hands, strength, fatigue, time, and acts better than the ordinary implements used. In corn beaten down, especially, labourers at present spend much time and labour, and much of the produce is lost; whilst the use of this instrument offers the greatest advantages, as it works with just the same precision as though the corn were standing. The reapers in the Franche-Comté, who are the ordinary harvest labourers, were quite astonished at the action of this instrument.—*Brussels Herald*.

ECONOMY IN FUEL.—Lieut. Halkett, R.N., has projected a plan for saving the fuel of large steam men-of-war, by drawing the fires instead of banking them up. The plan is ordered by the Admiralty to be tested on board the *Monkey*, at Woolwich; the officers are reporting the result.

OYSTERS.—The newly-discovered bed of oysters, extending between thirty and forty miles, about mid-channel between the south coast of England and the coast of France, has given rise to the establishment of a fleet of fifty sail of smacks, which sail from the port of Shoreham.



## CHESS.

## TO CORRESPONDENTS.

- "Tamul."—Vencut Ayar is a Brahmin of Tanjore, and is considered the champion player in that part of India. He is but ill versed in the book openings; but we are informed by those who have tested his strength, that, in situations of difficulty, his patience and resources are unexampled, and generally bring him through triumphantly.
- "Derevon."—"Milo."—"G. T."—The key move of Enigma No. 474 is—1. B to Q Kt 4th (ch). 2. Kt to K 5th (double check and mate).
- "J. H. S."—"Pat."—We repeat the position (Chess Enigma No. 469) by Mr. Grosdemange, of Paris:—White: K at his sq, Q at her R 3d, Bs at K R 6th and Q R 8th, and Kt at Q B 6th. Black: K at his 5th, Q at K sq, and Kt at K Kt 6th. White to play and mate in two moves.
- "F. H. D."—"Bruges."—1. Both the games and problems shall be reported on next week. 2. See the Chess-Player's Chronicle for August.
- "J. A. Y. Z."—In the first position, after Black has been guilty of the error of taking the Pawn, the game is drawn, his opponent being stalemated. In the second situation, White plays correctly in taking his adversary's Pawn in passing, as he discovers check and wins the Black Queen. We have had considerable difficulty in making out these positions, your diagrams and the written description being quite at variance.
- "G. W. M."—1. The best part of the amusing paper on Chess, which appeared in the last Quarterly, will be found in the August number of the Chess-Player's Chronicle. 2. We do not know.
- "E. C."—"Liverpool."—The solution of Enigma No. 469 is:—1. Q to K B 3d (ch). 2. Kt to K 5th (double check and mate).
- "Omicron" and "Chirurgus."—See the author's solution in the present Number.
- "A Constant Reader."—"Glasgow."—The key move to Enigma No. 467 is:—1. Q to K B 8th. And No. 472 is solved thus:—1. Kt to K 4th. 2. Kt from K 4th to K Kt 3d. 3. K to B 4th. 4. Kt to B 5th. 5. B mates.
- Solutions by "A. B. C.," "M. P.," "Rev. C. L.," "Philo-Chess," "Bellary," "A Collegian," "Brighton," "R. V.," "F. C.," "S. U.," "W. L. Jun.," "Omicron," "Derevon," "Miles," "O. P. Q.," "D. D.," "Oxford," "D. L. T.," "Eliza," "Camilla," "Zohrab," "W. B.," "Droitwich," "M. E. R.," "Otho," "R. S.," "W.," "Monaghan," are correct. Those by "W. J. B.," "J. N.," "Bath Duo," "D. O. G.," are wrong.

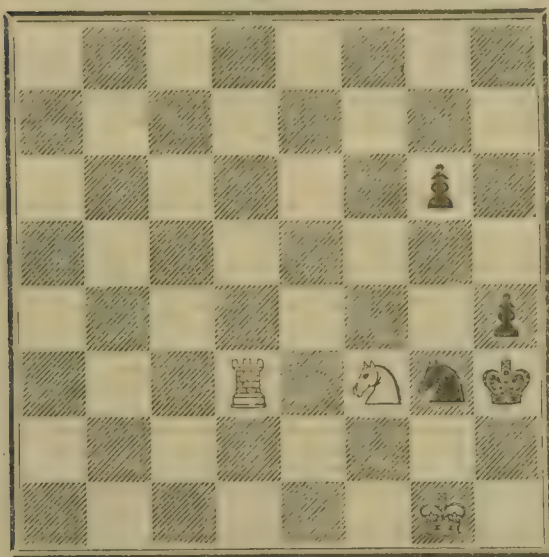
## SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 292.

- |                    |               |                       |            |
|--------------------|---------------|-----------------------|------------|
| WHITE.             | BLACK.        | WHITE.                | BLACK.     |
| 1. B to Q 8th (ch) | R to K Kt 4th | 4. Kt to K Kt 4th     | P takes Kt |
| 2. Kt to Q 7th     | P to K R 4th  | 5. R to K R 3d (ch)   | P takes R  |
| 3. Kt to K 5th     | P to K R 3d   | 6. P to K Kt 3d—Mate. |            |

## PROBLEM No. 293.

By Mr. A. ROBSON, of the Newcastle Chess-Club.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in four moves.

## MATCH BY CORRESPONDENCE

BETWEEN THE CHESS CLUBS OF LONDON AND AMSTERDAM.

WHITE (Amsterdam).

BLACK (London).

40.

K to K B 2d.

Amsterdam to play.

## CHESS IN THE METROPOLIS.

In this and the following game Mr. Staunton gave the odds of the Pawn and Two Moves to Captain Kennedy.

(Remove Black's K B P from the board.)

- |                            |                     |                      |                 |
|----------------------------|---------------------|----------------------|-----------------|
| WHITE. (Capt. K.)          | BLACK. (Mr. S.)     | WHITE. (Capt. K.)    | BLACK. (Mr. S.) |
| 1. P to K 4th              | P to K 3d           | 21. Q B takes Q Kt   | Q takes B (h)   |
| 2. P to Q 4th              | P to K Kt 3d        | 22. P to K Kt 3d     | Q R to Q B sq   |
| 3. Q Kt to B 3d            | K B to Q Kt 5th     | 23. Q to K R 5th     | Q B to K sq     |
| 4. K B to Q 3d             | Q Kt to B 3d        | 24. Q to K R 3d      | Q to K B 2d (f) |
| 5. K Kt to B 3d            | P to Q 3d           | 25. B takes Kt       | Q takes B       |
| 6. Castles                 | K Kt to K 2d        | 26. Q takes Q        | R takes Q       |
| 7. Q Kt to K 2d            | Castles             | 27. K Kt to Q 2d     | Q B to Q Kt 4th |
| 8. P to K 5th              | P to Q 4th          | 28. K R to K sq      | B takes Kt (k)  |
| 9. P to Q R 3d             | B to Q R 4th        | 29. R takes B        | Q R takes P     |
| 10. P to Q Kt 4th          | B to Q Kt 3d        | 30. Q R to Q Kt sq   | Q R to Q B 7th  |
| 11. P to Q Kt 5th          | Q Kt to his sq      | 31. K to B sq (i)    | Q to Kt 3d      |
| 12. Q Kt to K Kt 3d        | Q to K sq           | 32. Kt to Q Kt 3d    | Q R to Q B 6th  |
| 13. P to Q B 3d            | P to Q B 4th        | 33. Kt to Q B 5th    | B takes Kt      |
| 14. P takes P (in passing) | Q Kt takes P        | 34. R takes B        | R takes Q B P   |
| 15. K Kt to K R 4th (a)    | Q B to Q 2d (b)     | 35. Q R takes Q Kt P | K R to K B 2d   |
| 16. Q to K Kt 4th (c)      | Q to K B 2d         | 36. K R to Q Kt 2d   | K R to Q B 2d   |
| 17. K Kt to B 3d (d)       | K Kt to K B 4th (e) | 37. K to his 2d      | K to R 2d       |
| 18. Q Kt to K 2d (f)       | K B to Q sq         | 38. P to Q R 4th     | K to Kt 3d      |
| 19. Q B to K Kt 5th        | Q Kt to K 2d        | 39. Q R takes R      | R takes R       |
| 20. Q to K R 3d            | P to K R 3d         | 40. R to Q Kt 4th    | K to his B 4th  |
|                            |                     | 41. P to K B 4th     | P to K Kt 4th   |
|                            |                     | 42. K to B 3d        | P takes P       |
|                            |                     | 43. P takes P        | R to Q B 5th    |

And White surrendered.

- (a) Preventing Black's intended move of K Kt to B 4th.
- (b) When the first player reveals himself fully of the advantages these terrible odds afford, his adversary's efforts to develop his forces are necessarily tardy and laborious.
- (c) Threatening to play his Q Kt to K R 5th next move.
- (d) If P to K B 4th, the obvious move, Black could have taken the Q P with his Kt, &c.
- (e) By this move he completely disconcerts the plans of White.
- (f) If K Kt to his 5th, as was supposed before Black's last move, Black could have replied with Q to K Kt 3d, &c.
- (g) With the object of advancing the P to K Kt 4th, and dislodging the K Kt.
- (h) If he had taken with the Bishop, he would have lost a piece, by P to K Kt 4th; and if with the Kt, White would have got an almost irresistible position by moving his K Kt to Kt 5th.
- (i) At length Black has so far shaken off the first attack, that he is enabled to assume an offensive attitude himself. From this point White must look at home.
- (j) This move wins a Pawn at least for Black.
- (k) By taking the Q Kt P, he would have lost a piece, by Black's moving his B to Q R 4th, &c.

## BETWEEN THE SAME PLAYERS.

(Remove Black's K B P from the board.)

- |                       |                 |                        |                  |
|-----------------------|-----------------|------------------------|------------------|
| WHITE. (Capt. K.)     | BLACK. (Mr. S.) | WHITE. (Capt. K.)      | BLACK. (Mr. S.)  |
| 1. P to K 4th         | P to K 3d       | 20. P to K B 3d        | Q R takes Kt (b) |
| 2. P to Q 4th         | P to K 4th      | 21. P takes R          | Kt to Q 5th      |
| 3. B to Q 3d          | P to Q B 4th    | 22. Q to K 5th         | B to Q R 5th     |
| 4. P to Q 3d          | P to K Kt 3d    | 23. Q R to Q Kt sq     | P to Q Kt 3d     |
| 5. P to Q B 3d        | Q Kt to B 3d    | 24. P to Q B 4th       | Kt to Q Kt 5th   |
| 6. K Kt to B 3d       | P to Q 3d       | 25. P takes Q          | P takes Q        |
| 7. P to K R 4th       | B to K 2d       | 26. B takes K R P      | R to Q sq        |
| 8. P to K R 5th       | P to K Kt 4th   | 27. P to Q R 3d        | Kt to Q 6th      |
| 9. P takes Q P        | Q takes P       | 28. Q R to Kt 7th (ch) | Kt to B 3d       |
| 10. Q B takes P       | P takes Q P     | 29. R takes Q R P      | Kt to Q B 4th    |
| 11. B takes B         | K takes B       | 30. P to K Kt 5th (c)  | K takes P        |
| 12. P takes P         | K takes P       |                        |                  |
| 13. Q Kt to B 3d      | K Kt to B 3d    | 31. R takes Q R P      | R to Q B sq      |
| 14. Kt takes Q Kt     | Q takes Kt      | 32. P to K R 6th       | B to K B 3d      |
| 15. Q to K 2d         | B to Q 2d       | 33. R takes Kt         | R takes R        |
| 16. Castles on Q side | Q R to Q B sq   | 34. B to Q 3d          | R to Q B sq      |
| 17. K to Kt sq        | Q to Kt 3d      | 35. P to K R 7th       | K to Kt 2d       |
| 18. K to R sq         | K R to K Kt sq  | 36. P to "Queens"      | R takes Q        |
| 19. P to K Kt 4th (a) | Q to Q R 4th    | 37. R takes R          | K takes R        |

And White wins.

- (a) Well played, because if Black take it with his Kt he must lose his Q; and if with his Rook, it costs him the "exchange."
- (b) This is mere treachery. The sacrifice is quite unequal for, and it is to nothing.
- (c) Very prettily played to injure the errant Kt.

## RAILWAY INTELLIGENCE.

## MEETINGS.

**SOUTH YORKSHIRE, DONCASTER, AND GOOLE.**—August 21: Half-yearly Meeting: Masborough: Earl Fitzwilliam in the chair.—The line to Doncaster will be opened next month. A deferred dividend of 6 per cent. was declared on the amalgamation with the Navigation Company, which takes place next year.

**LONDON AND BLACKWALL.**—August 28: Half-yearly Meeting: London: Mr. Danell in the chair.—The line since April has been worked by locomotives. The expenses are reduced, but from various causes the receipts are diminished. The junction lines are not yet worked. It is calculated that £61,945 will be required beyond the present capital for changing the system of working, &c.; the sum to be raised by debentures. A committee for general assistance to improve the condition of the line was appointed. The surplus of £3612 is to be carried to next year's account.

**EAST INDIAN.**—August 28: Half-yearly Meeting: London: Mr. Aglionby, M.P., in the chair.—The terms of 5 per cent. interest, guaranteed by the East India Company, were recited. A tender for making the line at £8500 has been forwarded to the East India Board. The limitation of receipts to ten per cent., by the government, was thought to be a provision against exorbitant tolls. Compensation to the engineer, Mr. McDonald Stephenson, is to be fixed by the directors when the receipts shall have passed 5 per cent.

**EAST AND WEST INDIA DOCKS AND BIRMINGHAM JUNCTION.**—August 28: Half-yearly Meeting: London: Mr. Scott in the chair.—The works have been advanced, particularly with the Docks and Blackwall. The London and North-Western and the East India Dock company have made the necessary advances. The line will be completed within the original estimates. The whole line will probably be ready in the ensuing year. The arrears are comparatively small.

**SHIRESBURY AND CHESTER.**—August 28: Half-yearly Meeting: Chester: Mr. Wardell in the chair.—There was a balance sufficient to pay a dividend of 2½ per cent. The working expenditure had been much reduced. The local traffic was increasing. No calls will be required till the end of the current year. The works are in excellent condition.

**MANCHESTER, SHEFFIELD, AND LINCOLNSHIRE.**—August 29: Half-yearly Meeting: Manchester: The Earl of Yarborough in the chair.—The traffic eastward of Gainsborough is as productive as expected. The entire line, opened from Grimsby to Liverpool, satisfies reasonable expectation, but the completion of the Grimsby Docks is necessary for the full development of the line. The appointment of a public auditor was recommended for consideration. The chairman anticipated a reduction of the working expenses to 50 per cent. There had been a large increase in third-class passengers on the western section. Certain shares, on which £19,402 had been paid, were forfeited. The shareholders are to be allowed to visit the Grimsby Docks on payment of one fare.

**SOUTH DEVON.**—August 29: Half-yearly Meeting, Plymouth: Mr. Woolcombe in the chair.—The litigation on the preference shares is settled. The reports of Mr. Hutton and the directors minutely detail the position of affairs. The debenture debt is to be capitalised. The working charges are to be revised.

The **LONDON AND SOUTH-WESTERN** extension to Farnham will be used for public traffic this day, 1st September. Simultaneously the Metley branch uniting, Doncaster and Leeds by the LANCASHIRE and YORKSHIRE, and the **GREAT NORTHERN** extension from Retford to Doncaster, will also be opened.

The **FLEETWOOD, PRESTON, AND WEST RIDING JUNCTION** will, probably, be completed by November. The **MIDDLESBOROUGH AND REDCAR** have declared their usual dividend of 6 per cent. Dividends at the rate of 2 per cent. for the first year, and 1 per cent. for the second year, less the dividend on the Lancashire and Yorkshire, have been declared by the **MANCHESTER** and **SOUTHPORT** directors for the portion of the line opened. The traffic on the **COLCHESTER, STOUR VALLEY, AND HARTFORD** is reported as satisfactory.

**SOUTH WALES.**—August 30: Half-yearly Meeting: London: C. R. M. Talbot, Esq., M.P., in the chair.—The report stated that great attention has been directed to the completion of that portion of the line between Chepstow and Swansea, which will be ready for traffic early in the ensuing year. Owing to the difficulty of borrowing money at present, the calls on the shareholders had been more frequent than would otherwise have been the case. The guarantee of the Great Western Company did not come into operation under the agreement until the opening of the line to Fishguard; but, as it was not deemed advisable, under present circumstances, to complete the line beyond Swansea, the directors had endeavoured to obtain an alteration of the agreement, so as to bring it into operation on the completion of the line to the latter place; but the directors of the Great Western Company stated that they did not feel justified in recommending to their shareholders any alteration of the agreement. The line between Swansea and Chepstow, a distance of seventy-five miles, was expected to be completed for £1,560,000, which, with sums expended on other portions of the line, and subscriptions to other companies, would make the expenditure £2,660,000, of which, after all allowances for arrears, &c., it was supposed £2,260,000 would be subscribed by the proprietors, and the remainder borrowed on debentures. A further sum of £310,000 would be required to complete the line to Grange Court, where it joined the Dean Forest Railway, and effected a junction with the Great Western and Midland Railways. After the opening of the portions of the line alluded to, the directors had no doubt of being able to procure capital for the completion of the line, if it was deemed necessary. Mr. Armstrong, the secretary, had absconded, taking with him property of the company, by which a loss of about £5000 was expected to be incurred. The total receipts of the company had been £1,816,302, and the expenditure £1,739,643 6s., leaving a balance in hand of £76,658 14s. On a motion being put for the adoption of the report, Mr. Duncan moved an amendment for the appointment of a committee of investigation, to see what steps could be taken to ensure the Great Western Company carrying out their guarantee. The amendment was adopted, and the committee appointed. It was then resolved to forfeit 1515 shares, on which £16,610 had been paid; and the meeting concluded with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

**BRISTOL AND EXETER.**—August 30: Half-yearly Meeting: Bristol: J. W. Buller, Esq., in the chair.—The report stated that the share of rent and toll stated by the Great Western Company to be due to this company amounts to £35,217 5s. 7d.; and, after deducting all expenses up to the 30th of April last, when the lease expired, the net revenue was £278,113 5s. 5d., to which had to be added the profit from the last two months, while the company had worked the line themselves, of £26,868; making a total of £54,979 13s. 5d.; and, after deducting the amount of interest on borrowed capital, left a disposable balance of £24,639 19s. 10d. The directors recommend that provision shall be made for a depreciation fund, and that a dividend at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum on the capital paid up be declared, leaving a surplus of £1009 to be carried to the next account. The directors regret that they have not been able to arrange for working the Exeter and Crediton line. The directors state that the entire liabilities of the company do not exceed £110,000, and congratulate the shareholders on the termination of the lease of the line to the Great Western Company, and upon the company being in as healthy and sound condition as any company in the kingdom. The report was adopted, the dividend declared, some scrip shares, which had never been registered, forfeited; and, after the usual votes of thanks, the meeting separated.

**CHARING-CROSS BRIDGE COMPANY.**—The half-yearly general meeting of this company was held on Thursday: Coles Child, Esq., in the chair.—The report stated that the tolls and rent received for the half-year ending the 31st July last amounted to the sum of £3304 2s. 11d., which showed a surplus of £233 11s. 10d. over the receipts of the corresponding period of the previous year. That, after discharging the current expenditure, there would be a sum available for a dividend at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum; or 7s. 6d. on each original share, a proportionate sum on each eighth share. The amount available for dividend would be £1290 9s. 9d. A long discussion ensued relative to some alleged irregularities of the secretary, but which, on examination, had been found to be frivolous and untrue, and several of the directors spoke as to his integrity and usefulness. Resolutions for the adoption of the report, the payment of the dividend, and the re-election of the retiring directors, were then carried—the re-election of Mr. Hawes causing a very considerable and warm discussion. A vote of thanks to the chairman concluded the business of the day.

## "LATE-HOUR SYSTEM" A PREDISPOSING CAUSE OF CHOLERA.

Entertaining the opinion now held by every medical man, that protracted labour undergone in a confined atmosphere exercises a seriously injurious influence on the human frame, and also that ill-health, however occasional, renders persons, in proportion as they are suffering from it, obnoxious to the present alarming epidemic, several of the shopkeepers of Shoreditch have humbly consented closing their shops at seven o'clock in the evening, so as to give their assistants opportunity for bodily recreation.

**SERIOUS RIOT AT WATERLOO BRIDGE.**—On Thursday morning, between two and three o'clock, a gang of thirteen rascals, entering with an intent on robbing the toll-house, caused great alarm and confusion on the Surrey side of Waterloo Bridge. They endeavoured to force past the paymen without payment by one of them; but Snowden, the collector, anticipated their object, closed his door and fastened it, when he was struck by one of the gang. Snowden called to his constable for assistance, Dunman, who had charge of the carriage toll, but after a few minutes' resistance, he fled towards the Strand, leaving his constable to follow him. Just as the affray was over, an officer of the L. Division passed the toll-house, having been informed of the riot; but better protection is required for the Surrey side toll-collectors. They were all recognised as a gang of "smugglers."

**AN EXTRAORDINARY CURE.**—A few days since a man named Steward, an emigrant working on the Great Western line, was admitted into the Royal Free Hospital, only his neck and shoulders being severely damaged and fastened to the right arm of a wooden truck, weighing upwards of three tons, having passed over a small wooden bridge, upon a consultation, it was decided that immediate amputation in order to preserve his life. Mr. Thomas Watson, F.R.S., however, took the case in hand, and, having reduced the numerous fractures, was on Saturday enabled to pronounce, in the presence of his patient and a band of his medical brethren, that he had effected a complete cure. It is impossible accurately to describe the horrible mutilation of the limb when first brought under treatment, and the wonderful preservation of it is considered a surgical triumph.

## EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

The vagaries of drunkenness were strangely exhibited in two instances on Monday, of persons giving themselves into custody as being the "very identical" Manning who is charged with the murder of O'Connor, at Berrymsey. One was named Menzies, a compositor and pressman, who appeared at Worship-street police-office; the other, Frederick Jackson, a hawker, was brought up at Clerkenwell. They were both ascertained to be free from any imputation of criminality.

Mr. McChristie has fixed Monday, the 17th of next month, as the day on which he will commence his registration of the lists of voters for members to serve in Parliament for the city of London.

Letters from Algeria state that for the last two months the heat has been insupportable in that country. Persons who have been living there since the first moment of the occupation, do not remember to have suffered as they have done this year. This fact accounts, to a certain extent, for the discouragement which has seized on the colonists who have lately arrived. A great number of children have died in the agricultural colonies.

Charles Forsyth, Esq., Sheriff Substitute of Caithnessshire, last week was with his servant out in a boat on the Loch of Watten, about eight miles from Wick, when the boat was upset by a sudden squall, and instantly sunk. The hat and cap of the parties had been found, and active search was being made for the bodies. Mr. Forsyth had only held the office of sheriff substitute for about a year and a half.

At Brody, in Austrian Galicia, a fire broke out on the 17th ult., laying the greatest part of the town in ashes. Nine hundred houses, including the handsomest and largest, were totally consumed. No lives had been lost, but the flames were not completely extinguished for some days.

At that saturnalia of the Irish metropolis, Donnybrook Fair, last week, there was on one of the show booths an advertisement announcing that inside were to be seen "Moving Waxworks, representing Rush, the murderer; Daniel O'Connell and Tom Steele lying in state; St. Peter and St. Paul, Father Mathew, John Mitchell, Mary Queen of Scots, and the Fair Circassian."

The directors of the Dublin and Kingstown Railway entertained on Saturday evening last two hundred of their operatives in honour of the Queen's visit, and to mark the admirable conduct of the men during the term of her Majesty's sojourn.

Her Majesty left the sum of £300 for distribution amongst the public charities of Cork and Queenstown. Previous to leaving Ireland, the Queen ordered, for the special use of the Prince of Wales, a set of the elementary books in use at the national schools of Ireland.

A woman, named Mary Robinson, aged 24, has been committed for trial at the next Bury assizes for the wilful murder of her child, who was, it is alleged, poisoned by the administration of a quantity of Sir W. Burnett's disinfecting fluid.

On Friday (last week) the Hon. T. E. Paget Graves was drowned at Plymouth by the upsetting of a boat, in which he was with some companions at the time. He was the eldest son and heir of Lord Graves, and was a naval cadet belonging to the *Southampton*, Admiral Reynolds, flag-ship, but was serving on board the *Impregnable*, and was about thirteen years of age. The accident was caused by all in the boat standing up together for the purpose of changing seats.

Intelligence from Ferrara, of the 14th ult., states that the corpse of a female, which was said to be that of Mme. Garibaldi, who had perished from fatigue and privations during her flight, has been examined, and recognised to be really that of the fugitive chief's wife.

By a recent Post-office regulation, any letter having the writer's name and residence engraved on the seal, or written on the outside, and not finding the party to whom the same is addressed, will be returned to the writer immediately through the Post-office, and not through the Dead Letter Office; by which regulation considerable anxiety and loss of time will be prevented.

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent having directed that meat and bread should be given to upwards of 500 poor families resident in Tunbridge Wells and its neighbourhood, for their Sunday's dinner, that being Prince Albert's birthday, the distribution was accordingly made, adults receiving one pound of meat each, without bone, and one pound of bread; and children half-a-pound of meat each, and half-a-pound of bread. It was given to all parties, without distinction as to religious sentiments.

An act was passed on the 1st ult. (12 and 13 Vict., cap. 96) to provide for the prosecution and trial, in her Majesty's colonies, of offences committed within the jurisdiction of the Admiralty. All persons charged in any colony with offences committed on the sea may be dealt with in the same manner as if the offence had been committed on waters within the jurisdiction of the courts of the colony, and shall suffer the punishment as on conviction of similar offences in England.

According to a recent act (12 and 13 Vict., cap. 82), boroughs having or providing a gaol or house of correction are not to be liable to contribute to a county gaol and house of correction, nor to a county asylum. There is a provision for cases where the settlement of pauper lunatics is unknown, charging the same on boroughs.

M. Perinet, ex-Professor of the Hospital Militaire d'Instruction of Paris, has succeeded in preserving water in a sweet state by placing a kilogramme and a half of black oxide of manganese in each cask of water containing 250 litres. He has kept this water for seven years in the same barrels, and exposed them to various temperatures; at the end of that time he found it as limpid, free from smell, and of as good a quality as at the beginning of the experiment.

Letters received by the steamer *Cambria* report that Mr. Bancroft has been instructed by the United States Cabinet to inform Lord Palmerston distinctly and unequivocally that no such exclusive privilege as that claimed by Mr. Barclay, the British Consul at New York, will be admitted, and no such possession recognised. The right of Great Britain to a monopoly of the important highway in question is pronounced to be "judicious;" and it is added that Gen. Taylor's administration intends to protect and preserve all the just rights which have been acquired by American citizens in Nicaragua.

The Earl Ducie, it is said, intends to spend upwards of £30,000 on his new mansion in Tortworth Park. The contract has been taken by a Lincolnshire builder.

Mr. and Mrs. Heald (Lola Montes) have embarked at Marseilles, on board the *Marie Antoinette*, en route for Rome.

The Queen has given orders for the appointment of Thomas Nicholas Redington, Esq., Under-Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, to be an Ordinary Member of the Civil Division of the Second Class, or Knights Commanders of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath.

The waters of the Bristol Channel have lately presented during the night such profuse effusions of lambent light as to excite unusual attraction. The phenomenon, it is well known, is occasioned by the presence of a very minute insect called *Medusa fulgens*, visible only through means of a microscope.

The late blockade has caused such an accumulation of goods at Hamburg and Hull, that fifteen steamers are intended to be kept fully employed on that station during the remainder of the season.

The mutilated body of Mr. John Rider, late of England, was found near Danville, Kentucky, last month, at the mouth of the river. He had a large sum of money on his person.

Lieutenant-Colonel Pascal, of the 11th legion of the National Guard of Paris, has been suspended in his command for two months, for having, in a letter addressed to the Paris papers, attributed his arrest, after the 13th of June, to his well-known devotedness to the Constitution and the Republic.

The Swiss authorities have, on the demand of the Baden envoy, consented to an unconditional restitution of the arms and military stores taken into Switzerland by the German refugees.

A letter from Eins states that Ledru Rollin had passed there on his road to Geneva, where it was said the chief revolutionists of Europe are about to hold a Congress.

General Cavaignac has arrived at the Baths of Bagnes de Luchon (Pyrenees), where he is about to take the waters, and repose himself after the fatigues of the session.

M. Marrast, the last President of the National Assembly, has arrived in the city of Toulouse, where he is to be present at the meeting of the Council-General, of which he is a member. M. Marrast will then proceed to the Baths of the Pyrenees, to confer with General Cavaignac and M. Goudchaux, Minister of Finance under the Provisional Government.

The forest of Montirichard, near Blois, the private property of the ex-King, Louis Philippe, has been sold, at his desire, to pay his debts.

The French Trappists are about to form an agricultural establishment at Martinique. Admiral Briat has strongly recommended the French Government to give them this support.

Two-thirds of the business portion of the town of Plattsburg, Vermont, United States, have been destroyed by fire, all from the Court-house to the bridge.

The cholera has had a very serious effect upon the trade of the North American Lakes. Cleveland is full of vessels waiting for men and produce, and 25 vessels are laid up at Toledo. Up to this time last year, 1,000,000 bushels of wheat had been received at Toledo; this year only 400,000 bushels.

In Cincinnati, United States, during the prevalence of the cholera, both fowls and hogs have died in immense numbers, as if by an epidemic somewhat resembling the cholera; while at Wheeling nearly all the cats have been carried off in a similar manner.

A melancholy tragedy has occurred near Steubenville, Ohio, United States. A Mrs. Rebecca Mitchell has drowned herself and three children in Big Yellow Creek. The cause assigned is cruelty and jealousy on the part of her partner for life.

A Mrs. Sutton, of Monroe, Georgia, United States, recently destroyed herself and infant by setting her house on fire and perishing in the flames. She had long threatened to do something dreadful, because, she said, "My husband will get drunk and abuse his family."

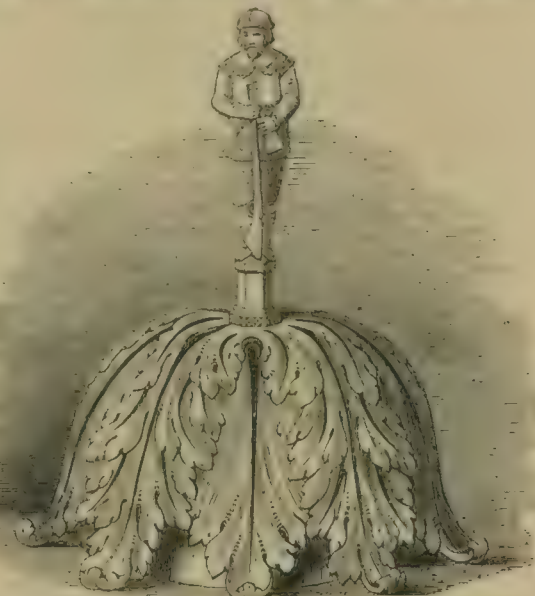
There were 386 fires in New York during the year ending on the 1st ult.—loss \$52,000 dollars.



## CURIOSITIES.—V.

## SILVER BELL, IN THE POSSESSION OF THE EARL OF SHREWSBURY.

This beautiful Hand-bell is probably of Spanish workmanship; and, from the costume of the figure forming the handle, was manufactured at the latter end of the sixteenth or beginning of the seventeenth century. The figure in some points gives the idea of a soldier, especially as he has a morion on his head; but, as a dog is crouched behind the figure, probably a sportsman is intended. The exterior of the bell is formed of acanthus leaves, beautifully wrought, chased, and pierced; and within them is the Bell, of musical sound. This elegant Bell



SILVER BELL, IN THE POSSESSION OF THE EARL OF SHREWSBURY.

is one of several relics of great interest purchased by the Earl of Shrewsbury of some nuns, who some years since came from the nunnery of Sion, near Lisbon, and who endeavoured, unsuccessfully, to form a sisterhood in England. The nunnery near Lisbon was founded by the sisterhood, who left England at the dissolution of the famed Sion Nunnery, near Brentford; and it is related the keys of the old buildings are still preserved by the sisters.

## THE "BOSPHORUS" SCREW-PROPELLER STEAM-VESEL.

This fine vessel (built of iron, by Messrs. Mare and Co., Blackwall, with auxiliary engines of 80 horse-power, by Messrs. Maudslay, Sons, and Field) went down the Thames on Wednesday, on her final experimental trial; having on board Captain William Houston Stewart, Captain Sir Frederick Nicolson, Mr. Laming (Managing Director of the General Steam Screw Shipping Company), and a number of shareholders in the Company; Mr. Montgomery Martin, Mr. Honibal (patentee of Porter's anchors), Mr. Joseph Maudslay, Mr. Edw. Luck, Mr. Margetson, Mr. Major, Capt. Halstead (secretary at Lloyd's), Capt. Ford, and a number of influential gentlemen. The *Bosphorus* left Blackwall shortly after 1 o'clock, and on arriving at Long Reach the time was taken at the measured mile, and the distance found to be accomplished in 5.5 minutes, or 40 seconds less than the lowest rate of speed on her previous trial on the 13th of August; the mean average on the former trial being 9.670 on an average of five runs up and down the measured mile. The engines worked admirably on Wednesday, giving 64 revolutions per minute on the direct action principle, with a double two-foot stroke accomplished by placing the cylinders on an angle or inclined plane, to act in harmony with each other, and give a four-foot stroke in the compass of an engine of two-foot stroke, effecting a great saving of room, an object of great importance in vessels devoted to commercial purposes. The *Bosphorus* proceeded as far as Sheerness, to test her capabilities in deep water, and the result being satisfactory, she turned round, at 4.10 P.M., to return to Blackwall.

After a cold collation, provided for the occasion, several loyal toasts were drunk with enthusiasm, and the success of the *Bosphorus*, intended to run between Liverpool, Malta, and Constantinople, toasted, with every wish for the prosperity of the company, who had done so much for accelerating the voyages. Mr. Laming entered into the details of the advantages to be derived by the introduction of the screw propeller, and explained the difficulties they had to contend with, which had been in a great measure removed by the perseverance of Mr. F. P. Smith, and they were at last likely to be remunerated for the exertions they had made to give an impetus to the means of sending commercial articles to foreign ports in a comparatively limited period. Mr. Laming concluded by proposing the "Health of Captain William Houston Stewart, and Captain Sir Frederick Nicolson," of her Majesty's Royal Navy, who had honoured them with their company, for which Captain Houston Stewart thanked the company in very appropriate terms.

The following are the principal dimensions of the *Bosphorus*:—Length, 175 feet; breadth, 25 feet; tons, 531; horse-power, 80; diameter of cylinders, 36 inches; stroke, 24. Draft when on trial:—Forward, 6 feet 8 inches; aft, 9 feet 6 inches; mean, 8 feet 1 inch; by the stern, 2 feet 10 inches. Screw, 14 inches out of the water; diameter of screw, 10 feet 6 inches; pitch, 18 feet 6 inches; mean revolutions, 62.2. Length of engine-room, 30 feet; capacity, 20 feet wide by 8 feet fore and aft; 6 feet high; coals, 150 tons. Speed of screw, 11.348; ship in knots, 1.669 or 14.7 per cent.



PARIS FASHIONS FOR SEPTEMBER.

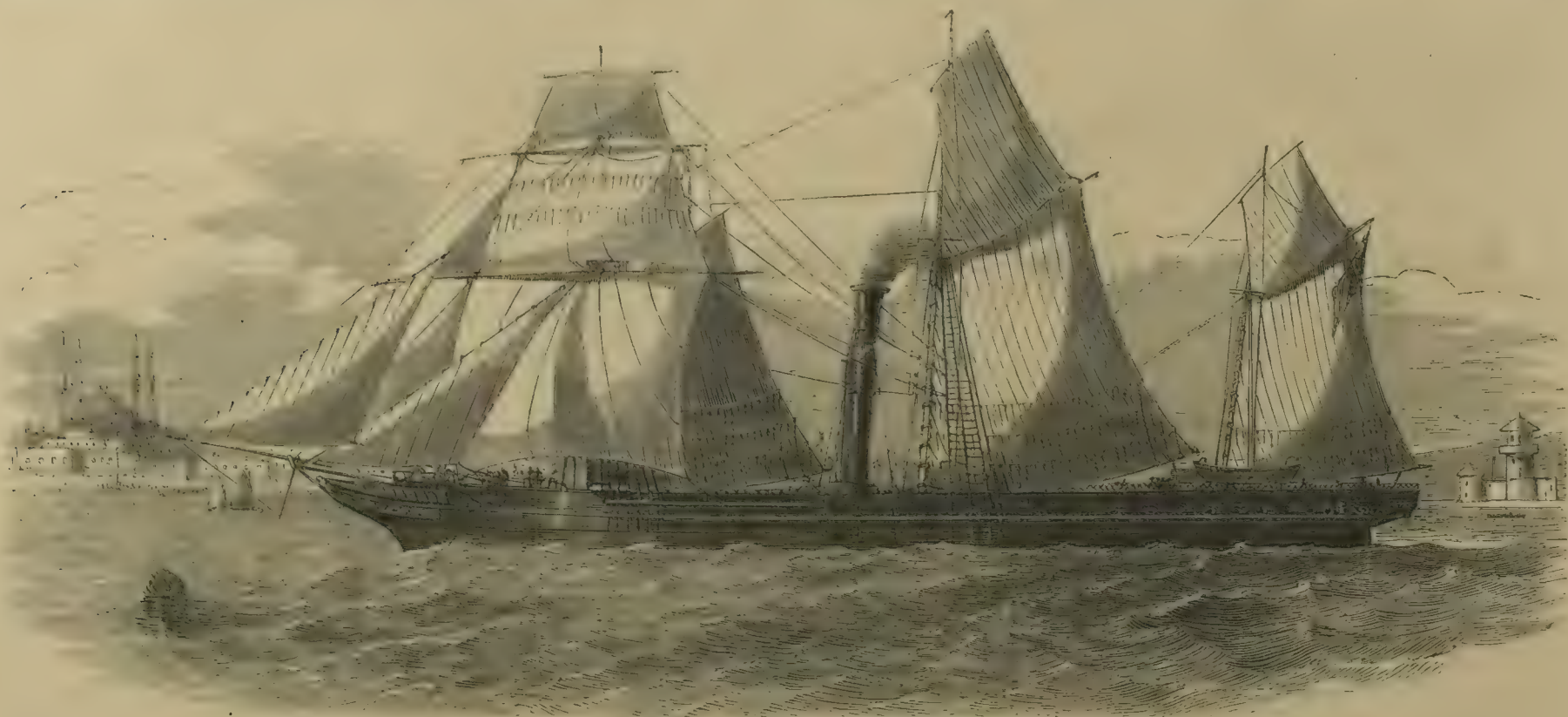
## PARIS FASHIONS FOR SEPTEMBER.

Fashion seems to be now taking a holiday, like the gay wearers. The autumnal novelties which are in preparation have not yet appeared. Taffetas are greatly in vogue; Chinese crapes, more *habillés*, also make charming dresses for this season, and rival the muslins lined with light-coloured silks. The bodices are made higher than ever up to the throat, and quite plain. For slight thin persons, the *corsages* are plaited at the bottom in the form of a fan, but tight on the shoulders. The sleeves also, as may be seen in our Engraving, are very open, falling over a large muslin or tulle sleeve, drawn in at the wrist with an insertion; these large sleeves are trimmed with a pretty puffing, and have an excellent effect. The make of dresses *à la jardinière* is also very *riche*. In the country, it suits young persons especially: the front of the bodice is low, cut square; is ornamented with five frills one above the other, forming a point; a tucker of plaited muslin is placed inside the *corsage*; it is trimmed with a *ruche* round the throat, and the front of the *chemisette* is closed with studs of precious stones of very small dimensions: thus emeralds, rubies, pearls, topazes, amethysts, should be chosen, according to

the colour of the dress, which is made with short sleeves. The sleeves are trimmed with frills of lace like that on the front of the bodice. If an analogous, but more simple *toilette* be desired, the frills of the *corsage* and the sleeves should be made of the same stuff as the dress. These dresses are of elegant simplicity.

The bonnets are worn more open than at any period of the season; they are made of *poult de soie*, trimmed with *ruches*, and on each side are placed tulle rosettes, or bunches of autumnal flowers. Flowers or *ruches* are worn less inside; the open, balloon shape of the poke leaves the *bandeaux* and the entire oval of the face uncovered. This fashion is becoming to young, pretty women; but we do not recommend it to others.

Children's costumes are always engaging to mamma, and really now their dresses are charming. For little boys, we see *blouses*, with square epaulettes, and drawn in at the waist by a belt of Russia leather; a fine cambric plaited shirt, very high, with a simple band round the throat, and cambric puffing sleeves; a felt hat, turned up with a bunch of feathers at the side, completes the dress. Little girls' skirts are made excessively full, only descending to the knees, where they disclose richly-embroidered drawers, trimmed with Valenciennes lace; the bodices, like those of grown persons, are ornamented with frills.



"THE BOSPHORUS" SCREW-PROPELLER STEAM VESSEL.





THE CARNARVON REGATTA.

CARNARVON REGATTA.

MONDAY.

This regatta (under the presidency of the Right Hon. Lord Willoughby d'Eresby) commenced on Monday morning with great spirit. The weather, though cloudy, continued fine throughout; and there was a brisk wind from the north-west.

The first prize was the CARNARVON CUP, value forty guineas. A time race: half a minute per ton allowed. The following yachts competed:—

Name.	Port.	Tonnage.	Owner.
Queen of the Ocean ..	Liverpool ..	49	Com. Littledale
Echo ..	" ..	33	J. Miller, Esq.
Drift ..	" ..	55	— Hope, Esq.
Vision ..	Freston ..	44	T. Birchall, Esq.
Tartar ..	Cowes ..	86	W. H. Davies, Esq.

After a spirited contest—in which the *Drift* and *Vision* were the chief opponents—the former came in the winner, the latter having met with a slight accident.

The next race was for the TRADERS' PURSE: first prize, £10; second ditto, £5. Four boats competed—the *Vulcan*, *Fidget*, *Industry*, and *Adventure*—all of Carnarvon. The *Vulcan*, 1, and the *Adventure*, 2, were the successful competitors.

The SAILING-BOATS' PURSE of Seven Sovereigns was competed for by thirteen open boats, and was won by the *Rover*, of Beaumaris.

The APPRENTICES' PURSE—first prize £3, second ditto £2—in heats, was won by the *Brereton* and *Snake* respectively.

The LLANCIAN EASY PURSE—first prize 8 sovereigns, second ditto 5 sovereigns—in heats, was run for by five competitors. The *Fanny*, of Beaumaris, bore off the first prize, and the *Prince of Wales*, of Carnarvon, the second.

A scullers' race and duck hunt succeeded, followed by a swimming match.

After the sports, a dinner took place at the Uxbridge Arms Hotel, followed by a concert in the evening; and the proceedings of the day terminated by the various yachts being brilliantly illuminated.

TUESDAY.

The weather this day was very wet, notwithstanding which a large concourse of people assembled.

The first race was for the PRINCE OF WALES'S CUP, value thirty guineas; a time race; half a minute per ton allowed. Five yachts competed—*Queen of the Ocean*, *Vision*, *Echo*, *Mermaid*, and *Tartar*; the winner of the Carnarvon Cup, being excluded. After a sharp contest of about four hours, the *Vision* came in the winner.

For the MENAI CUP, value twenty guineas, a time race, the following yachts competed:—

Name.	Port.	Tons.	Owner.
Dart ..	Carnarvon ..	10	J. G. Griffiths, Esq.
Ranger ..	Liverpool ..	12	T. W. Tetley, Esq.
Jill ..	Liverpool ..	19	— Rushton, Esq.

The *Jill*, took the lead, and kept it some time; but the *Ranger* ultimately got ahead, and won by two minutes.

The CONSOLATION PURSE, for the beaten open boats of the preceding day, was won by the *Britannia*, J. Francis, Esq., of the Menai Bridge.

Four boats competed for the WATERMAN'S PURSE; and the *St. Helen* won a first prize of £8, and the *Brereton* a second ditto of £4.

A duck hunt, and a representation of Neptune with his trident, closed the proceedings.

During both days the Straits were covered with yachts and craft of all descriptions.

In the evening a regatta ball was held.



RAM'S-HORN BRIDGE NEAR TAUNTON, SOMERSET.

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RAM'S HORN BRIDGE, NEAR TAUNTON, SOMERSET.

What care so empty is that hath not heard the sound  
Of Taunton's fruitful Doane? not match'd by any ground.

Thus sings Drayton, in his "Polyolbion," of the beautiful Vale of Taunton, one of the fairest features of which is the rural lane that forms a retired and shady walk, beloved by the botanist, from Bishop's Hull to the little stream which is spanned by the antique arch figured in the above cut.

"Ah, zur," said a good-humoured labourer who planted himself on the bridge while we made the above memorandum, between five and six o'clock on a summer morning, "Ah, zur, this wur here avore Monmouth, I warrant ye." To which we cordially agreed, mentally adding, "Aye, and before William the Norman to boot, for it is evidently a bit of Roman masonry;" and this opinion, backed by the general belief of the neighbourhood, was confirmed by the discovery of a bridge corresponding in structure, which had remained buried by the brambles and rank herbage on the Roman paved way leading to Bridgewater.

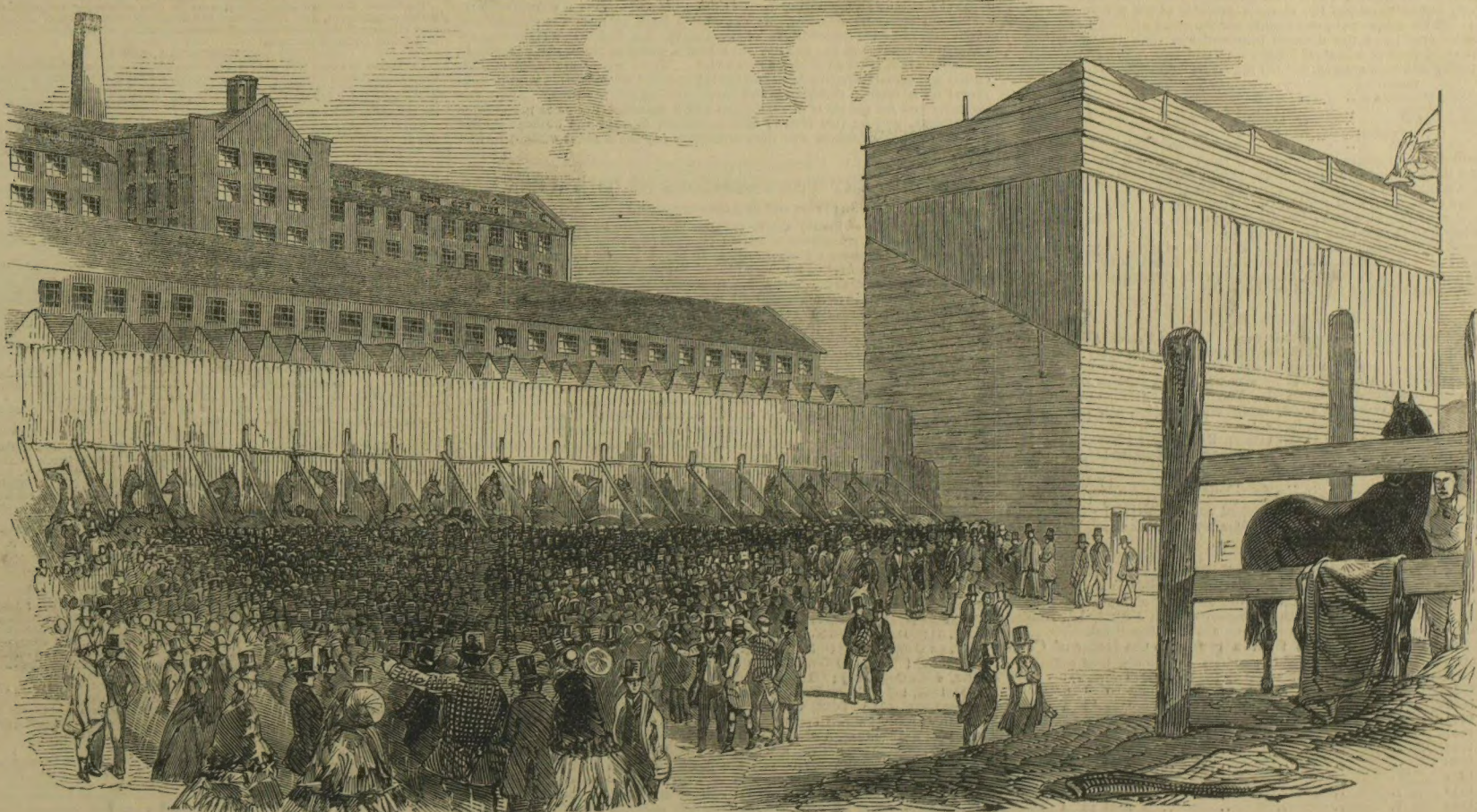
This latter bridge retains its perfect form, while the Ram's Horn Bridge, so called from its twisted figure, has assumed the appearance of an irregular pointed arch, through pressure from the bank on which its piers are constructed.

It cannot be asserted that there is any visible connexion between this site and the paved way we have mentioned, and which is about half a mile distant from the Ram's Horn Bridge; but the evident similarity in point of construction, observable between the two, renders it unquestionable, that, if not originally standing on the same line of road, they may, at any rate, be looked upon as the work of the same hands, and may fairly be considered to have held their ground from the time when this part of Britain was in possession of the road-making and bridge-building Romans.

ROYAL NORTHERN AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

THE fourth annual exhibition of live stock, implements of husbandry, dairy produce, &c., under the auspices of the Royal Northern Agricultural Society—an association which embraces the counties of Aberdeen, Banff, and Kincardine, together with the eastern division of Forfar—took place at Aberdeen, on Thursday, the 23rd ult.

The show-yard was opened for the reception of competitors' specimens by five o'clock in the morning. Before seven the whole of the stock, &c. was entered. The judges then went round, instituted an examination, and made their award. At nine o'clock the yard was thrown open to the public, on the payment of an admission fee; and from that time till the close of the exhibition it was thronged



THE CATTLE SHOW OF THE ROYAL NORTHERN AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY, AT ABERDEEN.







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PORTRAIT OF WOOLLETT, THE ENGRAVER; LATELY ADDED TO THE COLLECTION IN THE NATIONAL GALLERY.

#### THE NATIONAL GALLERY.

##### PORTRAIT OF WOOLLETT, THE ENGRAVER.

This interesting and appropriate contribution to the national collection of paintings in Trafalgar-square, has lately been made by Mr. Farrer, of Wardour-street, the well-known picture-dealer, who has presented to the Gallery this characteristic Portrait of the most celebrated Engraver of the English school. The picture is stated to be from the hand of Mr. G. Stewart, an American artist; it was formerly in the possession of Mr. Newington Hughes, a banker, at Maidstone, in Kent (of which town, by the way, Woollett was a native). Here he

was born in 1735; he learned his art of John Tinney, an obscure engraver, in London; but he soon adopted a style of his own, acquired early a great reputation as a landscape engraver, and was appointed engraver to George III. No artist ever used together more effectually the etching needle and the graver; in foliage, water, and in rocks Woollett was strikingly successful, and is still unrivalled; but, in figures, especially in flesh, he was less so. In the latter part of his life, Woollett took to historical engraving; and also in this department he has produced some of the finest plates of which the English school can boast. The "Death of General Wolfe," and the "Battle of the Hague," both after West, are considered his best historical pieces. In the

portrait just presented to the National Gallery (and which we have Engraved) Woollett is represented in his working dress, wearing a cap similar to that known in the portraits of the poets Prior and Thomson. He is seated, graver in hand, at a table, near which is seen the end of West's "Death of Wolfe," above mentioned. The engraver evinces strong anxiety; he is evidently devising some means to outmaster some difficulty he has encountered in the work before him; yet his perseverance and patience will overcome the difficulty, if we may form a true estimate of his possession of these qualities from the anecdote related by West, of Woollett consenting, without a murmur, to make a trifling alteration in one of his plates, though it cost him three or four months' labour.

Of Woollett's landscapes, his masterpieces are those which he engraved after Wilson: they are nine in number, and include the celebrated picture of the "Death of the Children of Niobe," a portion of which is engraved among the Specimens in the "History of Wood Engraving," in Vol. 4 of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS (See page 405).

Woollett lies buried in the churchyard of Old Saint Pancras, where a head and foot stone mark his grave. In 1846, these memorials were restored at the expense of the Graphic Society—a well-graced tribute from an association of first-class artists to the memory of one "who ranks at the head of the English School of Engraving." The restored stone will be found engraved in No. 226 of our Journal.

We have referred to the addition of the Portrait of Woollett to the National Collection as appropriate; feeling that such a memorial is due to one who, by his skill, must have very considerably raised a love of art among the people, by extending their acquaintance with masterpieces of painting, through the means of large and effective engravings, such as till within these few years were, to use a homely phrase, the "furniture prints" of well-appointed houses. The man who has done this deserves a place in a "National Gallery:" besides, Woollett was of admirable character and amiable disposition, and rose by his own industry to receive the highest patronage; qualities which, conjoined with his artistic celebrity, render this picture of extreme interest to the crowds who flock to the Gallery in Trafalgar-square.

The Portrait has been placed in the Hogarth Room, the first to the right of the staircase, next to Lawrence's Portrait of Mr. Angerstein, over the doorway, and Jackson's Portrait of Sir John Soane, to the left.

Nollekens, by the way, says: "Woollett, the engraver, was a little man, and, when I first saw him, lived in Green-street, Leicester Fields, in the house now No. 11."

**EFFECTS OF CHOLERA ON TRADE.**—Since the awful visitation of the Asiatic cholera had appeared in England and Ireland this year, the caution in respect to the use of certain descriptions of food by the public generally has seriously injured large classes of people, who, heretofore, derived considerable profit by the sale of fish and vegetables. For years past the export of salmon to England was a trade of vast importance, the demand in that country being so large, the market so certain, and the price so remunerative, that salmon at the table of the middle class of people was a luxury, even in the localities where caught in most abundance. However, at present, and for some months past, the demand for this fish in the London market has become so depressed that it is not exported to any amount; and, even where taken from its element, fear prevents its general use as food. But the value of salmon has not alone been deteriorated, for the use of all other fish has considerably declined, and particularly those of the lobster tribe. The market gardeners and vegetable vendors have also been serious sufferers by the visitation, for avoidance of the use of vegetables having become all but general, the consequence to these industrious classes must be ruinous.—*Cork Constitution.*

#### LOOP LINE OF RAILWAY FROM BARNES TO SMALLBURY GREEN.

This new railway was opened to the public a few days since. It diverges from the Richmond line at Barnes station, and is carried across the river Thames, in front of Barnes-terrace, by means of a light and elegant iron bridge, designed by Mr. Locke, and constructed by Messrs. Fox, Henderson, and Co. It consists of three arches, each of 100 feet span. In design it is similar to the railway bridge at Richmond (already engraved in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS); but the arches being twenty feet wider, add much to the lightness and beauty of the structure. From thence the line proceeds through the property of the Duke of Devonshire; and the first station, Chiswick, is placed at the southernmost corner of his Grace's park. This station, besides accommodating the residents, is within a very short distance of the Horticultural Society's Gardens, and will, no doubt, be one of the principal means of approach on *file* and other days. The railway then passes on to Kew-bridge, where it crosses the turnpike road. In a cutting at this spot it encountered the main pipe of the water-works; but, by means of much engineering skill, the works at this place were completed, and the main carried over the bridge, without more than twelve hours' interruption to the flow of water.

At this spot, close to the foot of Kew Bridge, is the Kew Station, within three minutes' walk of the Royal Botanic Gardens and grounds. From this point the line passes principally through market-gardens, to Boston-lane, where the Brentford station is conveniently situated. It is then carried over the Grand Junction Canal, and crossing the property of the Duke of Northumberland at St. John's Park, arrives again at the Great Western road. The line is now only open to this spot. There is a temporary station here for the accommodation of Isleworth and the adjoining district. The works on the remainder of the line from this place to the junction with the Windsor line, near the Drilling Ground at Hounslow, are nearly completed. The opening throughout will take place in a few weeks, when trains will run through to Windsor.

It is expected that the traffic upon this line will be very great, when fully developed; as, in addition to the densely populated district through which it runs, it offers great convenience to the market gardeners of a cheap and speedy transit for their produce to Covent-garden and other metropolitan markets.



LOOP-LINE OF RAILWAY FROM BARNES TO SMALLBURY GREEN.—THE BRIDGE ACROSS THE THAMES, AT BARNES.